THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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PROBE OF SHORTAGE OF COAL TO BEGIN AT CAPITOL TODAY

Governor Dorsey and the Georgia Council of Defense Will Consider Situation at Meeting This Morning.

WILL PROBE CHARGES OF REV. J. W. HAM

Dr. L. G. Hardman, State Fuel Administrator, and Henry Kennedy Have Been Invited to Attend.

Governor Hugh M. Dorsey will lay the state coal situation and the Atlanta coal situation in particular, before the state council of defense, at the state capital, this morning at 10 o'clock and will ask for an investigation into the causes of the shortage and price of fuel, and also will ask the council to seek whether a solution to the problem can be found.

The action of the governor in laying the matter before the council of defense follows complaints and statements which have recently come to the governor from Atlanta and other points in the state as to the lack of fuel and charges to the effect there has been coal in Atlanta which has been withheld from suffering consumers, these charges having come mainly through Rev. J. W. Ham, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church.

Hardman Asked to Attend.

Dr. L. G. Hardman, of Commerce, fuel administrator for Georgia, and also a member of the council of defense, will attend; Henry Kennedy, fuel administrator for Atlanta, and other fuel administration officials in Georgia have been invited to attend the meeting of the council.

The state prison board has also been invited to attend with a view to ascertaining whether state convicts may not be used to cut wood to be used for fuel and to take up several complaints of suffering from cold among prisoners.

A formal proposition from C. W. McClure and others, of Atlanta, to have the governor appoint a state fuel commission, consisting of one man from each congressional district, to co-operate for the relief of Georgia, through a bureau in Washington and state representatives at the mines supplying Georgia, will be considered.

Mr. McClure and his associates will also make the formal proposition to taking over all lump coal brought into Atlanta and selling it at $6 per ton.

Governor Dorsey will ask the state council of defense to look specifically into the following points:

Is there a lack of production at the mines? If such is the circumstance, it is, of course, a question as to whether the state can bring about any material remedy for the situation.

If sufficient coal is being mined, does the trouble lie in lack of transportation? With government control of railroads it appears that this condition could be remedied.

Will Place the Blame.

If the trouble is neither at the mines nor in the transportation facilities, is the coal arriving being withheld from the consuming public, and if so, why? This is the situation as outlined by Rev. Mr. Ham. The council will be asked to make every effort to learn the truth about this allegation, and, if such a condition should be found to exist, will place the blame.

In short, the investigation of the council of defense will be to ascertain whether the shortage is due to some removable cause or if it is a condition resulting from the war which people will just have to grit their teeth and bear, and will also be to find out whether Georgia is faring worse than other states in the matter of fuel and what the reason is, if this should be found the case.

The governor will also ask the state council to call upon the county councils of defense to call patriotic public meetings in their respective counties on Robert E. Lee's birthday, Saturday, January 19, for the purpose of "mobilizing patriotism." The governor intends to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of Georgia to turn out to these meetings and setting forth the purpose of the meetings.

McClure's Statement.

In a signed statement issued Tuesday C. W. McClure stated that the men for whom he is speaking would sell coal for $6 per ton if they could get

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To Keep Your Outgo Below Your Income, Read the Advertising in The Constitution

Want Ads Are Tireless Workers

Are you looking for a furnished room to rent, or for a place to board? If so, The Constitution is prepared to help you find it. Insert a want ad in this newspaper. It will carry your message into many homes; no doubt, into the very one that can furnish the rooms or the meals you want.

The Constitution is read by the best Atlanta families. No matter what your needs may be, it can do much toward helping to supply it, by locating those who have the service or the goods that will fill your requirements. Read the want ads in this newspaper; use the classified want ad columns for your messenger. It's a practical, easy, satisfactory way of reaching those who can furnish what you want.

NOTE.—The Constitution guarantees its readers an actual saving on every purchase made from Atlanta stores advertising their lowest prices in the pages of this newspaper.

Bone Dryness for Nation Voted in Very Quick Time By Mississippi Assembly

Prohi Amendment to U. S. Constitution Ratified Fifteen Minutes After Gov. Bilbo Had Urged Such Action.

PROHIBITION QUESTION BEFORE KY. LEGISLATURE

Chairman Hinshaw, of the Prohi Party, Calls Convention and Urges Governors of "Dry" States to Convene Legislatures to Ratify the Amendment.

Jackson, Miss., January 8.—Mississippi was the first state in the union to ratify the proposed prohibition amendment to the federal constitution. Fifteen minutes after Governor Bilbo had urged such action in his message to the 1918 legislature, which opened today, both houses had adopted resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment.

In the lower house the vote was 93 to 3 and in the senate 32 to 5. Representatives from Warren county, in which Vicksburg is located, cast the only negative votes in the house. In the senate the votes were from scattered districts.

Adjournment was taken after the vote on the prohibition amendment.

The governor's message, containing more than 25,000 words, dealt largely with recommendations for improvement in educational, financial and industrial matters in the state. No "war" recommendations were made.

APPEAL TO GOVERNORS OF THE "DRY" STATES.

Chicago, January 8.—A call for a special national convention of the prohibition party in Chicago March 5 was issued today by Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman. The call contained an appeal to the governors of "dry" states and to those likely to go "dry" for special legislatures to ratify the prohibition constitutional amendment. Censure of President Wilson in relation to his stand as to the liquor question marked the appeal to the states.

The 1918 convention of the prohibitionists will be two years earlier than is the party's custom. "Owing to the rapid march of events and to the exigencies of the national administration, it is considered necessary," said Mr. Hinshaw, "to meet in March when the party will consider a merger with the new national party and will outline a campaign for the ratification of the prohibition amendment, equal suffrage, public ownership of public utilities and other democratic reforms."

Soldiers of the allies in Europe, according to Mr. Hinshaw, are becoming degraded because of liquor. National prohibition in the United States, he sair, would have the nation almost $17,00,000 annually. The call for the special convention said in part:

"In the brief space of one year our paramount issue has captured state after state, invaded the halls of congress and has at last been submitted to the several states for the adoption of the prohibition federal amendment. A bone dry national statute as a war measure was passed by the house of representatives, only five members of that distinguished body voting to the contrary; the same was passed by the senate agricultural committee and was only prevented in all probability from becoming a law by the intervention of the chief executive of the nation, which caused the congress to reverse its action and place the control of the liquor traffic in his hands."

PROHI QUESTION UP TO KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky., January 8.—In order that the voters may "determine once and for all" whether traffic in alcoholic liquors "shall be absolutely prohibited" in Kentucky, Governor Stanley, in his message to the general assembly which convened here today, strongly urged speedy submission of the question.

Amendments to both the state and federal constitutions, he said, would be called to the attention of the legislature.

The action of the legislature probably will decide for many years the state's future course toward prohibition.

All the members of the house and one-half the membership of the senate were elected upon a pledge to submit to the state a prohibition amendment to the state constitution.

Until the passage by congress of the prohibition amendment resolution the course the general assembly would take was considered a foregone conclusion. With the passage of that resolution, however, it seems probable a fight on the prohibition issue may come.

One element in the assembly would submit a state-wide amendment to the voters, postponing action on the federal amendment, while another element will attempt to secure a decision on both questions. The opinion is widely held that the first course will be followed.

Next to prohibition probably the most important question expected to come before the general assembly is a proposal for the adoption of a budget system in dealing with the state's affairs.

PROHI RESOLUTIONS IN S. C. ASSEMBLY

Columbia, S. C., January 8.—The annual session of the South Carolina legislature opened here today with plans for much war legislation in both houses. Governor Manning read his message to the legislature this afternoon. A large volume of war or emergency legislation is asked. A law empowering the governor to compel all able-bodied men to perform some kind of labor in operation to protect the

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SEN. HARDWICK BURNS BRIDGES BEHIND HIM

"Contemptuous Disregard" Resolution Means He Will Fight Wilson to Finish.

By J. A. Hollomon.

Washington, January 8.—(Special.)—The senate resolution of Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, in which he asks for a senatorial investigation of President Wilson's "contemptuous disregard" of the senate in continuing the old cabinet in office, upon assuming his second term, without submitting the names to the senate for ratification, is generally accepted here as being a bold stroke on the part of the Georgia senator to put the world on notice that there is to be "no quarter" as far as he is concerned in his opposition to the president, and that he proposes to carry his fight against him to the last extreme.

Nobody believes for an instant that the senate will pay any serious attention to the resolution, but it has already served the purpose of the senator who introduced it by making clear his plan of campaign and making it thoroughly understood that instead of temporizing with the situation, or endeavoring to make peace with the president, he is going to fight it out to a finish.

If this is a correct statement of the situation, it seems to be an entirely logical conclusion in that it is conceded that Hardwick's hostility to the administration up to this time has been so open as to leave him no hope of support from its friends, notwithstanding the fact that he was the president's choice for the senate when elected and that he based his candidacy very largely upon the announcement that he should be in the senate in order that the president might have the support of a man who had advocated him and who at that time was his close personal follower.

Now it is different!

All Against Hardwick.

The president and every leading member of the administration makes known their attitude of indignation toward Hardwick by practically ignoring him.

The supposition is that Hardwick has reasoned it all out to his own satisfaction and has reached the conclusion that his only hope is in appealing to the anti-administration sentiment of Georgia, since he knows that he can expect absolutely nothing from those who are lending their loyal support to the president.

Having settled this in his mind, it is clear that he is going to make things as hot as possible for the president whenever and wherever he can. He is a good fighter and having evidently determined upon this course, he will no doubt burn his bridges behind him and take his chances on storming his way through, realizing that it is either a question of doing that or of going down with his colors flying.

Of the little band of senators who originally stood out against the president all have in one way or another "come in out of the cold," excepting Hardwick and La Follette. These two still stand defiant. But the president still has his weather eye on the other recalcitrants to whom he has not "warmed up."

Watching Result in the Fourth.

Considerable interest attaches here to the congressional election in the Fourth district of Georgia on the 16th instant, as it is known that opponents of the administration's war policy are quietly doing all they can to stir up trouble against W. C. Wright, who has been nominated to succeed Congressman Adamson. It is reported that the district is being flooded with franked literature attacking the conscription act just declared constitutional by the supreme court, and that other addresses of some of the select senatorial band who have been in open opposition to the president are being sent through the district with the hope of creating discontent and possibly holding down the vote for the nominee.

The administration is looking forward with much interest to the result in the Fourth district, where there is a straightout issue for and against the administration's war attitude.

M'ADOO NOT ABLE TO GET EXEMPTION FOR STENOGRAPHER

Boston, January 8.—J. M. Shaffer, personal stenographer for William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury and director general of railroads, was declared subject to call in the next draft by the exemption board in Shaffer's home district in East Boston today, although Secretary McAdoo filed an affidavit with the young man's questionnaire saying that he was a necessary employee of the government. Shaffer had asked for deferred classification in Class 3, which would not make him subject to immediate call for service, but the board placed him in Class 1.

"Shaffer is my personal stenographer," Secretary McAdoo's affidavit said, "and reports my speeches on the Liberty Loan and other treasury matters. He is necessary to the operation of the treasury department, and cannot be replaced by another man without substantial material loss to the adequate and effective operation thereof."

In a letter to Mr. McAdoo advising him of the exemption board's action, Chairman William C. Maguire said:

"This board feels that said Shaffer, employed in your department for a short period of eight months, can be readily replaced by another, and, further, that his employment—namely, that of stenographer and reporter—can be readily and easily performed by a person outside the draft age."

BEAVERS IS DENIED RIGHT TO ADDRESS NEW POLICE BOARD

Despite the Efforts of His Friends Commission Adjourns Before He Has an Opportunity to Make Talk to Members.

SEVEN TRIALS OCCUPY ATTENTION OF BOARD

Two Officers Are Discharged, Two Reprimanded and Reduced to Ranks, One Is Suspended and One Exonerated.

At the first meeting of the reorganized board of police commissioners of Atlanta, Chief James L. Beavers was denied a voice, and insistent motions for adjournment were made and finally passed after the announcement had been made that Chief Beavers wished to speak.

After the motion for adjournment carried, the commissioners were invited to take seats and hear what the chief had to say, but Chief Beavers was left behind in the commissioners' room with Secretary Morris as the board members hurried out, and his speech was left unspoken.

There had been a fight just before adjournment to bring about the reconsideration of two cases which had been acted upon earlier in the evening, and to prevent this action several members of the board were insisting upon action upon the motion to adjourn.

Chief Wanted to Speak.

It was announced that the chief had a few remarks to make and the board was asked not to adjourn until he had been heard.

The motion to adjourn was again insisted upon then and after it had been put to the house and carried the commissioners were again urged to reseat themselves and hear the chief, but the board members hurried to get their coats and hats and left the police barracks.

The action is of political interest, in that three new members have just been added to the police board, and in that it is considered very probable that an effort may be made before long to have the chief tender his resignation. While the board, when Beavers was reinstated, was perfectly willing for the old chief to resume his place for a period of ninety days, a number of members did not want him as permanent chief, and Beavers was put back in office with the understanding that he so conduct his department as to meet with the approval of the board.

Two Officers Fired.

At the first meeting two officers were dismissed from the force, two detectives were ordered reprimanded by the chief and reduced to uniform ranks, one patrolman was ordered reprimanded and one policeman was suspended for 29 days. One officer who was under charges was exonerated.

Officer E. C. Thornton, who was arrested at the terminal station by detectives, who claim they found twelve quarts of liquor and a check for a trunk filled with liquor on his person, was unanimously dismissed from the service.

Patrolman W. L. Eberhardt, who was tried on the charge of forging the name of a fellow officer to a note for $40, was also dismissed from the force by a unanimous vote of the commission.

Y. T. Allen, T. O. Sturdivant and F. M. Powers, detectives, were tried together with J. D. Freeman, a patrolman, all on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, the specific charge being made by Chief Beavers that they had given affidavits in the case of the city of Atlanta versus Mrs. Julia Eisfeldt, which were prejudicial to the interests of the city case without consulting a superior officer.

Mrs. Eisfeldt is seeking to enjoin the city from making a case against her for running a rooming house without a permit. It is charged that the officers swore to the good character of Mrs. Eisefeldt's rooming house upon occasions when they made inspections, although Mrs. Eisefeldt had previously been before the recorder on charges of conducting a disorderly house. Police commissioners claim the house is a disdisorderly one.

Reduced to Ranks.

Allen and Sturdivant were ordered reduced to uniform ranks and reprimanded; Freeman, being already a patrolman, was ordered reprimanded by the chief, and Powers, who showed by the evidence of Detective Chief Newport Lanford, that he had asked the advice of his superior officer, before signing the affidavit, was exonerated.

J. F. Lowe, a policeman, who was

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WAR TIPS FOR WAITERS

Savings Stamps Will Now Take Place of Quarters.

If the plans of the Georgia Hotel Men's association are put into practice the bell-hops and the waiters in the hotels and restaurants of the state, and the porters on the trains, are going to receive war savings stamps as tips instead of the silver quarter that has served so many years as a standard gratuity offering to hotel and Pullman car servants.

A letter is being sent out by Fred Houser, secretary of the Georgia Hotel Men's association, and also chairman of the hotels and restaurants war savings committee for Georgia, asking all the hotel and restaurant men to keep the war savings stamps on hand for sale, and a bulletin that is also being sent out to the hotel and restaurant men suggests that they encourage the use of war savings stamps instead of coins for tips.

The hotel and restaurant men of Georgia came to the rescue nobly in the Liberty Bond, the Red Cross and the food conservation drives, and Mr. Houser expects them to give quite a stimulus to the war savings stamps campaign.

DR. LYONS TO DISCUSS MODERN CHURCH HISTORY

Dr. J. Sprole Lyons, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will tonight begin a series of lectures on modern church history. Hundreds will remember the series he delivered last summer on ancient church history, and the present series will be along the same inter-denominational educational lines. Dr. Lyons has obtained leave of his congregation to preach to the soldiers at Camp Gordon every Sunday night, and the lectures on Wednesday nights will take the place of the Sunday night sermons.

Germany Must Return Swag And Seek Mourners' Bench If She Really Wants Peace

That Is the Position of the United States and of the Other Foes of German World-Domination as Outlined by President Wilson in Address to Congress in Joint Session.

ALL RAVAGED LANDS MUST BE EVACUATED AND REPARATION MADE

France Must Have Alsace-Lorraine and Italy Secure Adjustment of Boundaries. Autonomy for Nationalities in Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and Complete Independence for Belgium and Balkan States — Wilson's Statement of Aims Is Strongly Approved by Congress.

Washington, January 8.—America's program of war and peace, with definite terms upon which the nations great and small fighting together against German world-domination are ready to lay down their arms was given to the world by President Wilson today through an address to congress in joint session.

For this program, based upon the righting of wrongs and the safety of peace-loving peoples desiring to live their own lives, the president committed the United States to fight and continue to fight until it is achieved. Thus he pledged the country to the allied policy of no separate peace.

"We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose," he said. "We stand together to the end."

The speech, heard by congress at an hour's notice and accepted with a wave of approval that brought together virtually every element of both houses, was delivered as a direct response to the German challenge in the negotiations with Russians at Brest-Litovsk. It followed closely and approved the address of the British premier, but was far more specific in statement of terms, robbing of force in advance any German peace drive designed to confuse the entente and American governments and their people, while at the same time presenting the foundation for genuine negotiations whenever the central powers are ready to talk of a just peace.

Fourteen Concrete Proposals.

Fourteen concrete proposals laid down by the president began with the declaration that the days of private international understandings are gone and that covenants of peace must be reached in the open. Briefly summarized the other points are:

Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action; removal of economic barriers among nations associating themselves to maintain peace; guarantees of the reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety; impartial adjustment of colonial claims, based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal rights with the governments; evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development; evacuation of Belgium; evacuation of French territory and righting of the Alsace-Lorraine wrong; readjustment of Italy's frontiers along recognizable lines of

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Georgia Will Soon Have Motor Car Truck Lines In Parcel Post Service

New Feature Will Be Initiated in This State, With Atlanta as Base, Postoffice Department Announces.

GOVERNMENT TO SECURE 182 TRUCKS FOR WORK

Contract Will Be Placed in Atlanta This Week if Any Agency Can Supply Demand — Will Help Rural Routes, Says Patterson.

By J. A. Hollomon.

Washington, January 8.—(Special.) With every state in the union bidding, Georgia was today selected by the postoffice department for the initiation of the motor car truck line parcel post service, and Atlanta chosen as the base. The lines so far decided upon, to radiate from Atlanta, are as follows:

Atlanta to Charlotte, Atlanta to Augusta, Atlanta to Columbia, Atlanta to Chattanooga, Atlanta to Savannah by two routes, one via Columbus and one via Macon, and Atlanta to Jacksonville via Waycross and the Dixie highway.

One hundred and eighty-two trucks, of average two-ton capacity and trailers for each truck, will be installed, if practicable, at the beginning of the service, and a contract for these trucks will be placed in Atlanta this week if any agency there can meet the demands. If not, the government will ship fifty-two trucks it has on hand to Atlanta at once and supply the remainder from other sources as quickly as possible.

Will Prevent Congestion.

This motor truck trunk line parcel post service is differentiated entirely from present parcel post mail service. It is designed primarily to permanently prevent congestion and to put the farmer in closer light-freight touch with the markets. The weight limit on the trunk lines will be raised to 110 pounds and only the heavier packages will be carried. A complete schedule of rates is now being worked out. These trucks will accept and deliver parcel post freight at all towns along the line and at convenient stipulated points where farmers, who live off the route, may meet the trucks.

Regular daily schedules each way will be maintained. This decision means that the Georgia roads along which these motor trunk lines will operate will receive the benefit of the federal aid road fund, which is limited to rural routes, and which will be applied, so far as Georgia's quota, to those roads on which these trunk lines operate, under the conditions governing that fund.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Blaxslee today declared that Georgia had been accepted for the initial operation of this system because of its great agricultural advantages, and Atlanta made the base by reason of its being the hub to such a wonderfully productive radiating territory.

Will Cut Red Tape.

The decision of the government to inaugurate a motor parcels post service in Georgia will absolutely cut the "red tape" that the Georgia highway commission has been up against in securing federal funds for highway improvement, in so far as the motor parcel post routes are concerned, according to the statement of Chairman T. E. Patterson, of the highway commission, Tuesday.

Judge Patterson stated that the greatest obstacle the commission had had to contend with in Washington was the fact that rural routes did not extend continuously over the highway which the commission desired to improve. The effect of operating rural parcel post delivery trucks over the long stretches of road, as mentioned in the Washington dispatch, he said, will transform the entire length of these highways into post roads and make them eligible to improvement in their entirety by federal aid.

The commission is to hold a meeting in the near future for the purpose of deciding upon the disposition of approximately $600,000 of federal road aid money for Georgia during 1918 and 1919. Judge Patterson stated that definite information as to the roads over which the government planned to inaugurate its motor truck service will have material weight in the decision of the commission, and that such roads will in all probability be given preference by the commission.

Postmaster Bolling H. Jones stated that he has received no formal notification of the decision of the government to inaugurate a motor truck parcel post service, though the matter has been under discussion and several representatives of the federal government have called upon him and have made investigations in Georgia looking toward the possible adoption of such a service.

No representative of the federal government, so far as the postmaster knew, had arrived in Atlanta Tuesday for the purchase of trucks.

GROCERS TO LIMIT DAILY DELIVERIES

Association Votes, at Meeting Tuesday Night, to Require Payment of Bills at End of Each Month.

Urging members to require the payment of accounts in full at the end of the month and the limitation of their system to two deliveries a day, Francis Kamper, of Kamper's, Tuesday evening forcibly placed before the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' association members the necessity of these changes as the result of war conditions.

The meeting of the organization held at the chamber of commerce assembly hall was attended by 300 members who agreed to Mr. Kamper's plan of conservation and pledged themselves to carry it out in detail. In explaining the necessity of the ready payment of accounts and the limitation of daily deliveries, Mr. Kamper said:

"Don't be afraid if you've got something to eat. Atlanta people are going to buy it and as for the delivery limitation the housewives of the city are cooperating with us in practically all instances. With the same willingness with which the wives, mothers and daughters have fallen in with the system of ordering today for tomorrow, the husbands, fathers and brothers will fall in with the prompt payment at the end of the month plan."

The organization of a state grocers and butchers' association the latter part of February was discussed. It was agreed upon that the board of directors should take final action at their next meeting. In event the decision is favorable the association plans to interest as many cities in Georgia as possible in the plan and to have the first meeting in this city.

A resolution was passed by the local organization to expedite the deliveries of the wholesale dealers and to refrain from requiring placing purchases upon the shelves of his purchaser's shop. This action followed a statistical account made out by wholesale dealers showing the amount of time used for such purposes.

Accounts of the prosperous work of 1917 accomplished by the association were made by various members. Officers for the year of 1918 are: J. L. McCord, president; R. J. Barge, vice president; M. Weinberg, second vice president, and C. D. Wilson, third vice president.

SNOWFALL BEGINS EARLY WEDNESDAY

Forecaster Von Herrmann on Tuesday, Promised Fair and Warmer Weather for Atlanta Today.

Although the weather forecaster promised Tuesday afternoon that the weather would be fair and warmer today, he had nothing to say about the possibility of snow.

To make up for this deficiency in the forecast, snow began to fall early this morning and before 1 o'clock the streets were covered with what is called in some parts of the country "hominy snow."

In his forecast Mr. von Herrmann gave hope of an end to the extreme brand of winter which has been in evidence in Atlanta all through December and the first few days of January and a return to the wintry conditions which this city usually experiences. He said that the temperature would continue to rise on Thursday and Friday.

Early this morning it is probable the mercury will indicate freezing, but it will rise rapidly during the day. Physicians said Tuesday that a few days of fair and warm weather would abate the great number of cases of colds, influenza, grip and kindred diseases that are now afflicting the people.

The fact that the last vestige of slush has vanished is proving a factor in improved health conditions. Wet streets and sidewalks are said to be potential of many of the ills that flesh is heir to in winter and the recent snowstorms resulted in many persons contracting tonsilitis, bronchitis, coughs and colds. With dry streets, a little sunshine and an increased supply of fuel, the health conditions in the city should soon return to normal.

CAUGHT BY DRAFT, HE KILLS HIMSELF, AND SO DOES MOTHER

Blue Mountain, Miss., January 8.—According to reports received here today from Tippah county, Kile Willbanks, 24, a well-known farmer, upon being notified that he had been placed in class one of the selective draft, shot and killed himself with a shotgun. His mother, overcome with grief at the son's death, severed her jugular vein with a butcher knife and bled to death.

Weather Prophecy

Washington—Forecast:

Georgia—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Wednesday, rain at night and Thursday, somewhat colder Thursday north and west portions.

Local Weather Report.

Highest temperature	34
Lowest temperature	21
Mean temperature	32
Normal temperature	42
Rainfall in past 24 hours, inches	.00
Deficiency since 1st of month, ins.	.57
Deficiency since January 1, inches	.57

Reports of Weather Bureau Stations.

STATIONS and State of WEATHER	Temperature. 7 p.m.	High.	Rain 24 h'rs Inches
ATLANTA, clear	33	34	.00
Baltimore, clear	26	30	.00
Birmingham, clear	36	40	.00
Boston, cldy	28	34	.04
Buffalo, snow	20	20	.46
Charleston, clear	38	46	.00
Chicago, clear	12	20	.00
Des Moines, cldy	18	20	.01
Galveston, clear	60	66	.00
Hatteras, clear	34	38	.00
Jacksonville, clear	48	54	.00
Kansas City, snow	20	28	.01
Knoxville, snow	32	32	.00
Louisville, cldy	26	26	.00
Memphis, sleeting	38	40	.08
Miami, clear	60	66	.00
Mobile, clear	46	50	.00
Montgomery, clear	40	44	.00
Nashville, cldy	32	34	.00
New Orleans, p. c.	56	60	.00
New York, clear	24	28	.00
Pittsburg, cldy	18	20	.02
Portland, Ore., cldy	48	50	.00
Raleigh, clear	34	40	.00
San Francisco, clear	54	60	.00
St. Louis, snow	24	24	.04
Shreveport, clear	60	68	.00
Spokane, cldy	40	40	.01
Tampa, clear	50	58	.00
Toledo, cldy	16	22	.00
Vicksburg, rain	54	58	.06
Washington, clear	24	30	.00

C. F. von HERRMANN, Meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

DR. TAYLOR LEWIS MADE SURGEON OF CENTRAL

Americus, Ga., January 8.—Dr. Taylor Lewis, a well-known physician here, has been named surgeon for the Central of Georgia railway here. He succeeds Dr. R. E. Cato, who died recently, and will have jurisdiction throughout this territory.

CARROLLTON NEGRO IS SENTENCED TO HANG

Carrollton, Ga., January 8.—(Special.) At a special term of the superior court here today Will Edwards, negro, was convicted of murder and will hang February 22. He killed Walter J. Jones, a young white farmer, November 23 last. The motive was robbery. He admitted his guilt.

Another negro, a woman, charged with murder, is being tried today.

Heads Augusta Ministers.

Augusta, Ga., January 8.—(Special.) Rev. John S. Jenkins, pastor of St. John Methodist church, has been chosen president of the Protestant Ministers' association of Augusta for the year 1918. Rev. S. L. McCarty, of Reid Memorial Presbyterian church, is vice president; Rev. Z. F. Bond, Second Baptist church, secretary, and Rev. A. F. Nunn, St. Luke's Methodist church, treasurer.

COAST LINE SHOP MEN WALK OUT IN A BODY

Presence in Waycross Plant of Non-Union Men Alleged Grievance.

Waycross, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Because one man in the shop, a pipefitter, went to work Monday morning without a union card, fifteen hundred employees in the general shops of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad here walked out at noon today and refused to return to work.

The workmen claim that they are not on a strike, but are simply suspending work until their alleged grievance is adjusted. Company officials declare that the men's action is in conflict with their contract, which stipulates that all grievances shall be submitted to arbitration before a strike.

The refusal of the Waycross men to work with a non-union man is the first difficulty of the kind which has come up since the government took over the railroads. Developments in the matter are accordingly awaited with keen interest.

It is understood that a committee from the unions is in conference with the officials of the company, but no agreement has been announced.

Cupid Busy in Laurens.

Dublin, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Ordinary E. D. White has just totaled up the business done in marriage licenses in his office during December last, and finds that 160 licenses were issued by him during that month to white people and negroes.

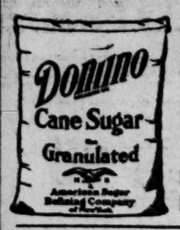
To Prevent The Grip.
Colds cause Grip—LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.

INCREASED CITY BUDGET IS PASSED IN MACON

Macon, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—The city budget for the year 1918 was adopted by council tonight. It carries $592,215, or a little over $3,000 more than for 1917, which is considered somewhat of a record in view of the fact that salaries for the year have been increased an aggregate of $20,000. Every city employee with the exception of department heads has been given an increase. C. H. Humphreys, city electrician, was the only department head to receive an increase.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c

J. H. BURGES & CO.
115 WHITEHALL
TODAY



2-Lb Bag Domino Sugar 17c
5-Lb. 42c
Lamb Stew 5c
Lamb Front 7½c

Chuck Roast	10c	Lamb Hind	9½c
Rump Roast	12½c	Lamb Leg	12½c
Loin Roast	12½c	Lamb Chops	15c
Club Roast	12½c	Veal Chops	15c
Club Steak	15c	Hamburger Steak	15c
P. House Steak	15c	Mixed Sausage	15c

Pork Sausage . . 25c
No. 5 Silver Leaf Lard . $1.29
Arbuckle's Coffee 17½c
No. 4 Snowdrift 88c



POULTRY AND RABBITS
J. H. BURGES & CO., 115 Whitehall

You'll Find It At
Kampers
492-498 Peachtree St.
Phone Ivy 5000.
U. S. License 21709.

White King Squab Soups

White King Squab Soups are prepared from selected, four weeks old White King Squabs, at the plant of the White King Squab Products Co., of Vineland, N. J., by a special process which conserves the entire edible portion of the bird.

The manufacturing process involved, which is original with this company, is not merely that of producing a broth, but of extracting the nutritive juices and adding to them the whole meaty portion of the squab in finely macerated form. This not only tends to produce the creamy consistency which characterizes these soups, but imparts to them unusual delicacy of flavor.

These soups are ready to serve, but, if desired, their bulk may be increased by the addition of milk. They may also be combined with various vegetables, or may be used in the preparation of salads, roast garnishes, jellies, etc.

They are no higher than other standard brands of soups.

Price, per can 15c
Dozen cans $1.65

We suggest also—
Premier Clam Chowder, No. 3 Tins, each 25c
Readymaid Clam Chowder, No. 1 Tins, each 13c

Block's Crackers
Always Fresh
Made In Atlanta

STEWART D. JONES
118 Whitehall

Armour's Shield Brand Bacon, by the strip . . 37½c
Sliced 42½c
All Pork Sausage 30c
Pork Chops 27½c
Cornfield Hams 31½c
11 lbs. Pure Cane Sugar $1.00

Every time you miss coming to Jones' we both lose.

BUTTERNUT BREAD LOAF - - - - - 10c

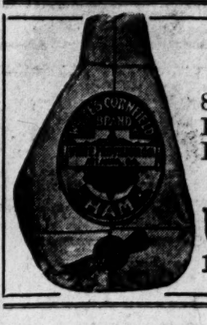


Downs Bros
175 W. Mitchell—235 Peters.
5c and 10c Stores
Bargains Every Day in the Year.

CASH GROCERY CO.
113 Whitehall



No. 10 Silver Leaf Lard $2.66
10 Lbs. Domino Sugar 95c
100 lbs. ANY KIND PURE CANE SUGAR $8.95



Cornfield Hams
8 to 10-lb. Average 30c
Kingan's Bacon in Cartons 50c
Fresh Rabbits 25c
Fancy North Carolina Turkeys
Union Meat Market
15-17 W. Alabama. We Deliver.

USE CONSTITUTION WANT ADS FOR RESULTS

Three Times as Many People Now Buying Franklin Cars

"AMERICANS," said a foreign critic, "know the *price* of everything and the *value* of nothing." That was before our entry into the War. Today it is a different story.

The past few months have developed a remarkable understanding of the National duty to curb needless waste and extravagance.

A typical illustration is the change in standards of judging and buying a motor car.

Only a short time back a car had to be everything but practical to attract the average motorist.

He wasn't interested in upkeep because his eye was on ponderous mechanism.

Gasoline didn't worry him because he was comparing wheel-bases.

Tire economy was not in his mind because he was judging freezing-mixtures for an unnecessary water-cooling system.

And getting rid of his old car at a firesale price for a new model of another make he figured was part of the game.

Today economy—both in gasoline and tires—is being forced on the attention of the motorist. By rising costs, by Government officials, by newspapers and magazines the problem is before the motorist daily.

What is he to do? He is looking for a way out —*to cut his cost in half* and maintain his mileage.

War Conditions Show the True Efficiency of the Franklin Car

He must get down to *fact and figures.* Know what the car he intends buying will *actually* do on a gallon of gasoline and a set of tires. Take into consideration the *depreciation* each year. And turn his back on pleasing phrases and tempting "claims."

There's less mystery than one thinks about this economy problem. A car *has* thrift or it *hasn't.* Something "in between" is like the proverbial "something just as good."

An unfailing gauge of the worth of any *fine* car today is the way it is selling *today.*

Now what are the sales facts about the Franklin?

The present and next building schedule of Franklin Cars will not catch up with orders on hand. Franklin Cars are being built at a rate of *three times as many as a year ago* and the public demand still continues to *exceed production.*

The Franklin Car was bound to become more popular each year, even in normal times. The War, forcing utility and economy before everything else, quickened this movement.

Today, as for fifteen years, the Franklin Car stands as *the most practical, efficient and economical fine car in America.*

Franklin Facts a Matter of Public Record

Just consider the significance of the National Efficiency Test of 179 Franklin Cars on July 13th, 1917. Over all sorts of roads, in weather partly fair and partly rainy, these cars recorded at 179 different points in the United States the remarkable average of 40.3 miles to the single gallon of gasoline.

This record shows what the Franklin does under *standard efficiency test rules.* The practical motorist might ask himself what any other make of car can do along the same lines. Such a comparative test offers a standard which owner operation can modify in the same respect against one car and another.

High gasoline mileage means economy all along the line. It takes no expert to know that if a car is overburdened with heavy weight and undergoing constant wear and tear *the gasoline tank* will tell it by low mileage.

Take tires. For five years Franklin owners have been reporting their individual tire mileage. The average for this five year period is 10,203 miles.

Now compare the annual depreciation of the average fine car with the Franklin. Look over the daily used-car advertisements and visit the places selling used-cars. It's a rare case when you find the Franklin. If you do—why is it quoted so high?

There is something here for every motorist to think about—and these are days when a motorist *has* to think if he wants to *ride.*

Touring Car	2280 lbs.	$2050.00	*Runabout*	2160 lbs.	$2000.00	*Four-pass. Roadster*	2280 lbs.	$2050.00
Cabriolet	2485 lbs.	2850.00	*Sedan*	2610 lbs.	2950.00	*Brougham*	2575 lbs.	2900.00
Town Car	2610 lbs.	3200.00	*Limousine*	2620 lbs.	3200.00			

All Prices F. O. B. Syracuse

W. M. HULL, Agent

16 Porter Place ATLANTA Ivy 9416

NO RADICAL CHANGES MADE BY THE SOUTHERN

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 8.—Contrary to expectations, no radical changes were made in the operation of the Southern railroad at the conference of general officers held here today. Ways and means for relieving freight congestion were considered and clearance of all lines for priority shipments was provided for. Changes in passenger schedules were not considered. Besides President Fairfax Harrison, Vice President and General Manager E. H. Coapman, the general managers and superintendents of various divisions were present at the conference.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.
Atlanta New York Paris

The Mid-Winter Clearance of Sorosis Shoes

It is the January Clearance, and as such it brings to you Sorosis winter styles at prices—well, we were about to say ridiculously low—would have said it but for the fact that such prices, indicating such reductions, resulting in such savings are not and cannot be ridiculous in these thrift times.

We have said "Sorosis Styles," and that means modern shoe making at its apogee—the grace, balance, comfort and symmetry of shoemaking art and science in their finest development.

No—not all sizes in each style. However, we can promise your size in one style—a beautiful one, at that.



Group 1—
At $6.45

Black calf skin lace with military heel. Black kid lace with leather Louis heels. Black button, in calfskin, leather Louis heels. Black patent leather, lace, Louis XV heels. Formerly $8 to $10. A few others, laced, in Burgundy.



Group 2—
At $7.95

Former prices $10 and $12.50—at $7.95 they are remarkable values, and we use the word advisedly. Military lace boots in black, tan and brown calf with champagne cloth tops. Black calf with grey suede or cloth tops.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

FLYING LA GUARDIA FACING A DILEMMA

He May Either Have to Quit Congress or the Aviation Corps in Italy.

Rome, January 8.—Fiorello H. La Guardia, who represents the fourteenth congressional district of New York in the house of representatives, may have to face the alternative of resigning from congress or from the American flying corps. He is the first American congressman serving in Europe, and at present is in command of the American school of advanced aviation in southern Italy. He not only makes flights, but lectures on practical aviation and gives instruction in the use of high-speed engines which the Americans will operate at the front.

Mr. La Guardia's knowledge of the country and his command of both the Italian and French languages have proved of great service in securing comforts and supplies for American aviators. In speaking today of the possibility of congress taking official cognizance of the question which has arisen with respect to his serving with the army as well as in the house of representatives, Mr. La Guardia expressed the hope that the American congress would take the same action as the European parliaments, which permits mobilized members of these bodies to serve in both capacities.

"Congress has passed a general service law," said the representative, "requiring young men to serve regardless of their calling or occupation. I come within the age limit for service, and, as one of a body of 435, I think we can afford to practice what we preach. Congress can thus obtain first-hand military information. The decision as to whether my act is constitutional rests with congress."

Announcement was made January 6 that a petition signed by 3,000 voters of the fourteenth congressional district of New York would be presented to the speaker of the house of representatives asking that the seat of Representative La Guardia be declared vacant. The petition set forth that the district should have active representation in congress "at this most crucial time."

COL. THOMPSON QUITS AS NAVY LEAGUE HEAD

New York, January 8.—At the annual meeting here today of the Navy League of the United States, a letter of resignation was read from Colonel Robert M. Thompson, who has been president of the league for more than ten years.

"Advancing years and physical infirmities," he wrote, "make it imperative that I surrender the trust you have so long given me. Let me make it very clear that it is for this reason and for this reason alone that I must decline renomination."

Colonel Thompson expressed regret that Secretary of the Navy Daniels "continues his hostile attitude toward the Navy league."

The resignation was accepted and a resolution was adopted electing Colonel Thompson honorary president of the league for life.

In his annual report, W. H. Stayton, executive secretary, said the league will co-operate with the shipping board by starting training schools for seamen; by engaging in welfare work for the first 100 men needed under the shipping bill, and by striving for proper shipping laws.

In response to inquiries from delegates, Vice President Henry H. Ward, who presided, said that Secretary Daniels had been approached "and was still being approached" with a view to modifying his order that comfort blankets for the navy must be sent only through the Red Cross or its naval auxiliaries. The secretary, he said, was not strictly enforcing his order barring garments from the Navy league.

FIGHT TO TAKE BALLOT FROM NEW YORK WOMEN

Resubmission of the Suffrage Amendment to the Electorate Is Demanded.

Albany, N. Y., January 8.—Re-submission to the electorate of the equal suffrage amendment to the state constitution, in order that the women may have an opportunity to express their sentiments on the question was demanded in a resolution adopted today by a meeting of representatives of 26 of the county auxiliaries of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

The resolution declared that equal suffrage was imposed on the state by the "alien, pacifist and socialist vote in New York city," and that a referendum on the proposition had never been granted to the women themselves.

"It is logical," the resolutions continued, "that this should be our first legislative appeal as voters, and only reasonable that we be afforded this opportunity. Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the enfranchised women of New York state, who oppose woman suffrage, demand a re-submission of this measure in order that now, at least, women themselves may register their will on this question."

Plans adopted by the anti-suffragists provided for organizations in every election district for the purpose of conducting "a campaign of education and agitation which will reach every home and be carried to the polling places on election days until their object is accomplished."

LABOR LEADER TUDOR AUSTRALIAN PREMIER

Melbourne, Australia, January 8.—Frank Gwynne Tudor, leader of the labor party and a member of the house of representatives, will be the next prime minister of Australia. The Right Hon. William Morris Hughes tendered the resignation of the nationalist government to the governor general this morning as a result of the defeat of the conscription proposals. This was in accordance with the pledge given by Mr. Hughes that the nationalists would refuse to govern the country if conscription were not granted.

Tudor has for a considerable time been head of the labor party, which was successful in defeating conscription, but this party is in the minority in the Australian parliament. It is believed that under these circumstances the Tudor ministry will be short-lived. But the political future is clouded.

Tudor was formerly minister of trade and customs. He worked in England and America at the felt hat trade, 1889 to 1894. He introduced the trade union label into England and the Felt Hatters' society in 1892. He returned to Victoria in 1894. He is a strong advocate of more extended trade relations between Australia and the United States.

"HOBEY" BAKER DROP FIRST GERMAN PLANE

Baker Was Formerly Captain of the Princeton Football Team.

Paris, January 8.—The former captain of the Princeton football team, now serving in the flying corps, brought down his first German plane Saturday, says the European edition of The New York Herald.

The Princeton football captain referred to in this dispatch probably is Lieutenant "Hobey" Baker, who is with the American flying corps in France. Recently his work in the air has attracted much attention.

La Follette Probe Postponed.

Washington, January 8.—For the sixth time investigation of Senator La Follette's alleged speech of last September at St. Paul was postponed today by the senate elections committee.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company
Atlanta—New York—Paris

A Wrangle and Tangle of Valenciennes Laces

Small quantities left from a very busy season; however, not necessarily remnants. Anyhow, the term is a relative one. From our side of the counter they are remnants—which accounts for the summary treatment of prices. From your side of the counter they are practically all you could desire—one, two, or three pieces of a kind, and of exquisite qualities. A Wednesday clearance running on a schedule like this:

Edges and insertions, 1 to 4 inches, formerly 20c to 85c yard, now 10c to 39c yard. In other words, at half. White and the real shade.

Edges and insertions in match sets and odd patterns, regularly 39c to $2.75 dozen, now 15c to 98c dozen. White and real. Sold by the dozen only.

A few other odd lots of laces at interesting prices.

Chamberlin - Johnson - DuBose Company

Open at 8:30 A. M.—Close at 5:30 P. M.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co. Atlanta New York, Paris **Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.**

Time to Buy Undermuslins!

A January White Sale is justified by its economies. We invite you to test this event from the standpoint of the economies it offers. For the moment, take for granted the beauty and fashion of the garments—they are none the less real for that—and apply the economy test. Everywhere you look, every counter you poke into, there are savings. These savings are the result of our own foresight and our confidence in your insight and native thrift. Months ago we were soundly certain that prices would be higher, and therefore we plunged, taking quantities larger than usual, because we felt that you would uphold us by buying on a larger scale than ever before. We were right on both counts. Current market quotations are higher—will be higher yet; you are buying hugely—no doubt supplying needs against the future—and the sale swims along famously.

It may strike you as strange that we mention these things. Not at all. If we did not mention them immediate undermuslin business would vanish into thin air, and we can trust for future business at better prices because the procrastinator is always with us.



Gowns

Soft nainsooks, on through to muslins of sturdiness and service. Many styles, too many to mention in detail. High and "V" necks, long and short sleeves—with especial emphasis on the new round necks. The use of valenciennes and filet laces make them most fascinating. Others of embroidery and still others finished in hand-embroidery. Plain and empire styles, the latter most elaborate. The prices are $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3 to $5.

Skirts

Here, too, there is lavish yet nice and discriminating use of valenciennes and filet. In addition, much shadow lace and open embroidery. The manner of their making is a delight—daintiest of needlework. Flounces of 6, 8 and 10 inches, with ribbon beading, organdy medallions, rows of lace insertions and all embroidery. A generous display, varied and interesting—in fact, the largest variety we have ever shown. $1, $1.25, $1.50, 2.50, $2.98, $3.50 and $5. Unusual values.

Chemises

Envelope chemises in the most adorable of styles. The materials are fine, sheer nainsooks and beautiful voiles, finished in valenciennes, torchon or filet lace at back and front. There are open side skirt styles, very comfortable. Camisole and straight styles—a few in the empire effects. Briefly, a satisfactory and complete variety of this most popular garment.

The prices are—$1, $1.50 and $2. Excellent values.

Your attention is directed to the Philippine Handmade Gowns at $2.25, and the Billie Burke Pajamas at $1.98, $2.50, $3, $3.50 to $5.

Brassieres, 50c

Lace trimmed at back and front—Cluny and filet, back or front fasteners. Special, 50c.

Bandeaux, 50c

Of cotton tricot, in flesh or white. A group of most attractive styles for selling at 50c.

CORSET COVERS

Hundreds of them, and each one, it seems, is prettier than the other. The material is usually nainsook, although there are splendid ones of muslin. Very new are the styles with peplums, with finished waist bands and trimmed at back and front with valenciennes, torchon or exquisite marcella laces. Dozens and dozens of models to choose from. Camisoles also, in newest cover effects, finished in plain embroidery edges. 50c, 69c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.

Removal

About March 1, 1918, we will move into our new store—at 86, 88, 90, 92, 94 and 96 Whitehall Street—about 60 normal paces from our present location. The exact date will be announced later.

COMBINATIONS

Marcella combinations, very new and exceedingly attractive, prettily designed and trimmed daintily—circular drawer styles. The variety is very large, assembled in anticipation of an unprecedented demand. The material is nainsook in varying degrees of goodness—soft, fine and as serviceable as can be. Valenciennes, Torchon and other laces are used as trimmings.

The price range extends from $2, $2.25 and $2.50 to $3.

Corset Clearance—49c, 75c, 98c

Odd lots, of course. That accounts for the odd, queerly low prices. Some of them are slightly, ever so slightly, soiled. Not all sizes; however, the chances are, you can be fitted. There are corset waists also, in sizes 22, 23, 24 and 25. Excellently made, fashionable and wear-worthy styles. Now 49c, 75c and 98c.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company

Statement From Rev. J. W. Ham Pastor of Baptist Tabernacle

Some people in Atlanta are endeavoring to make me out a four-flusher and false alarm.

I invite everybody in the class of small consumers of coal to be present Wednesday at the hearing before Governor Dorsey and State Council of National Defense.

I have the evidence of hoarding and will present it at that hearing

At 10 O'Clock Today

I am fighting for the rights of fifty thousand small consumers of coal in Atlanta.

J. W. HAM, Pastor
Baptist Tabernacle

MILEOMETER IS LATEST THING IN MOTORING

O. E. Joseph, of Detroit, Inventor of Instrument, Is in City for a Few Days.

The originator and inventor of the mileometer, the latest Americanism in the motoring world, is in the city for a few days. He is O. E. Joseph, of Detroit, and after spending seven years he has perfected and is now placing on the market a most wonderful automobile instrument, built something on the order of a speedometer, but as the car rolls along a moving tape shows the driver the road ahead and which way to turn, the instrument being attached in a convenient position to the post of the steering gear.

Owing to its great convenience, the instrument promises to get a pretty firm grip on all motorists who have the touring habit, and it was entirely due to the American's persistent mania of touring his own country that Mr. O. E. Joseph, of Detroit, got the idea that it would be a fine thing if motorists could only have some instrument attached to his car, within plain sight, which would do all the reasoning for him and settle every problem as to turnings in the road.

The face of the instrument is open for a space of about four inches, and across that open face, while the car is running, there is constantly passing a strip of paper on which is given the desired information. The tape on which are printed the road instructions, passes across the line of vision at the rate of four inches of tape to every mile of roadway covered. In every district logged service stations are opened where the motorist changes his tape.

Mr. Joseph will be in the city for a few days arranging some business matters in connection with his clever invention.

BULGARIAN TO FACE TRIAL FOR MURDER IN FEDERAL COURT

For the second time in the history of Atlanta, a man will be tried in the federal court next Monday on the charge of murder committed in the federal prison. The occasion will be when Dimiter Popoff, the Bulgarian who is serving a term in the federal penitentiary for counterfeiting, will face a jury to answer the charge of murdering Dr. James R. Brock, deputy warden.

Popoff was arraigned before Judge William T. Newman in the United States district court Tuesday morning, at which time the date of the trial was fixed for next Monday and Reuben R. Arnold, of Atlanta, was appointed by the court to act as attorney for the accused.

It is rarely that a murder case finds its way to trial in a federal district court. Such cases can only occur when the crime is committed on government property. The only previous record of a case of this kind in this district was recorded in 1913. On January 13 of that year Walter Keller, an Australian negro, who was serving a term in the federal penitentiary, killed John Oudendyke, a fellow prisoner, by striking him with his fist. He was tried, found guilty of involuntary manslaughter and sentenced to three years in the pen in addition to the term he was then serving on another charge.

SEABOARD IS PERMITTED TO DISCONTINUE TRAINS

The state railroad commission Tuesday granted the petition of the Seaboard Air Line railway to discontinue daily trains 27 and 28 and Sunday trains 25 and 26 between Savannah and Cuyler, Ga.

The commission denied the petition of the Georgia and Florida railway to discontinue its ticket agencies at Thrift and Barrett, Ga.

Commissioners Perry and Bolfeuillet have been designated to inspect the railroad, telephone and telegraph facilities at Manchester, Ga., to ascertain the need of improvements which have been asked by the citizens of Manchester.

The petition of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad to discontinue Old Grade, Ga., as a flag stop, which was scheduled for hearing Tuesday, was postponed for lack of complete data.

MERCHANTS ARE URGED TO BUY WAR STAMPS

At a meeting of the directors of the Retail Merchants' association held Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, Charles J. Haden, chairman of the Fulton County War Savings Stamps committee, spoke briefly and forcefully on the subject of the war stamps. As a result of Mr. Haden's appearance, the directors unanimously passed a resolution, by which they agreed that every member of the association would sell the war savings stamps in his places of business.

In connection with this resolution, the war savings committee requests all places in the city that are prepared to sell the stamps to write or phone to the office of the committee at 529 Grant building, phone No. Ivy 735. If they will do this, they will immediately be supplied with full directions as to how to proceed.

MR. M'GILL'S TEETH WERE WELL TREATED

Nothing But Praise for the Treatment He Received at the One-Price Dental Office, Atlanta, Where High-Class Work and Low Prices Go Together.

"Have proven entirely satisfactory," is the way Mr. Ralph E. McGill, of Dawson, Ga., describes the crowns and bridge work placed in his mouth by one of the skillful operators at the One-Price Dental Office, 104½ Whitehall street, corner of Mitchell, Atlanta. When he wrote those words the dental work had already been done sixteen months and he had therefore had ample opportunity to reach a correct conclusion. Mr. McGill's experience is not unlike that of hundreds of others, both in Atlanta and in every part of the state. They all get satisfactory dental service at the One-Price Dental Office and they get that service at a lower price than they would have to pay elsewhere. All work done by the One-Price Dental Office is guaranteed ten years and prices never vary. Best gold crowns, $5; bridge work, $5 per tooth; finest set of teeth money can buy, $5. All teeth should be examined at least twice a year by a competent dentist. If you think your teeth are at all defective, call and let us look at them and give you estimate on cost of repair. Sunday office hours, 9 to 1.—(adv.)

Optimistic View Is Taken Of Coal Situation Tuesday

Considerable encouragement came to those who are actively engaged in handling the coal administration in Atlanta Tuesday and the indications point to a great degree of relief from the acute situation that has prevailed here for the past few days. Less than half the number of priority tickets were called for in the coal office at the city hall during the day and many of the priority cards that were left unfilled Monday night were filled Tuesday by deliveries from the three cars of coal that were turned over to the coal office by the city of Atlanta and delivered in the city wagons. This coal was secured from the board of education.

At the close of the day's business City Fuel Administrator Henry B. Kennedy announced that only 600 cards had been issued, one-fourth of which were urgent cases which required red or special priority cards. He expressed himself as more optimistic over the situation and declared that coal was coming into the city in sufficient quantities to meet the most urgent needs of the people. The Atlantic Ice and Coal company, R. O. Campbell and the City Coal company have received shipments of coal and would be prepared to fill orders, while the City Coal company, Mr. Kennedy said, had reported to him that a supply of wood, amounting to two cars a day, were being received and that orders would be filled for this kind of fuel.

More Coal on Way.

Coal, it is said, is moving with all rapidity possible to railway carriers toward Atlanta and it is expected that within a few days the city will be plentifully supplied with fuel.

Many pitiful tales have been told by those who asked for coal orders, indicating the great suffering that has been occasioned in this city by lack of fuel, and reports of near riots are brought in showing the temper of the people when they found themselves unable to procure fuel for love or money.

At the coal yard of Randall Brothers and Meinert Coal company, both of which are located on Marietta street, an appeal was made to the police department Monday, and three officers went sent out to preserve order among the hundred or more people who gathered about the coal offices making threats and clamoring for coal.

The front and back doors of both coal offices were closed when the police arrived, and according to Mr. Meinert, an officer of the Randall Brothers was forced to address the crowd, enjoining patience upon the people.

Take Coal from Car.

A story is also told of a car of coal that was shunted into a section of the city in which no fuel had been procurable for several days, and from which people took quantities of coal, after which they wrote their names on cards and tacked them on the car, giving their addresses and the amount of coal taken, and offered to pay for same on application from the owners of the coal.

Fuel Administrator Henry B. Kennedy received a telegram Tuesday from Assistant Fuel Administrator Sneed, of Washington, asking for advice on the alleged congestion of traffic on the Seaboard railroad, which it is indicated had caused a lot of coal to be held in Atlanta that should have passed through to other points.

Mr. Kennedy turned the telegram over to W. L. Stanley, assistant to the president of the Seaboard, who reported to Mr. Kennedy later in the day that on the Atlanta tracks of the Seaboard were twenty-seven cars of coal for North Carolina, forty-seven for South Carolina and five cars for the state of Georgia, twenty-nine of which came into Atlanta Tuesday morning, and all of which would be out of the city on its way to destination before Wednesday morning.

City Goes Into Business.

The city of Atlanta was in the coal business Tuesday and did a rushing business, selling at least 100 tons of coal that had been purchased for the use of the schools and selling it in one-half ton lots.

John Jentzen, chief of the sanitary department, turned over his entire department, including clerks, horses, carts and drivers, as well as himself and his office, to the fuel emergency committee.

All day long people without coal thronged the sanitary offices, where a corps of volunteers, including lawyers, coal dealers and city employees helped issue priority orders for small lots of coal. Red orders received first attention and had right of way over everything else. A red slip indicated that there was sickness in a family that was without coal. Most of these were handled by the sanitary department to save time, and Mr. Jentzen kept ninety sanitary carts, loaded with half a ton of run-of-mine coal each, standing at the city hall doors so they could be dispatched with the least possible delay.

The slips were issued to all sorts and conditions of men and women. Daintily clad ladies and husky day laborers stood side by side as clerks interrogated them as to their needs for fuel. Many pathetic stories of suffering were told by people who had been without fuel during the bitter cold weather and the questions also developed some laughable situations.

The sale of city school coal to the people will not cause any suffering in the schools of the city, as it is believed there is enough coal on hand to keep the school furnaces going. But the city officials feel that the coal belongs to the people, not to the school board, and it is better to use it for an emergency of this kind to relieve suffering even if it may later be found necessary to close school for a day or two on account of the shortage.

Fuel Given the Poor.

While the city sanitary department was selling coal Tuesday as fast as it could take orders from people who could afford to pay for it, Warden Thomas Evans was giving away coal as fast as he could to destitute people who could not afford to purchase even a bucketful.

And if there were some people for whom he could not find a supply of coal, he saw that they did not suffer from the cold, as he sent them a supply of wood. All day Tuesday he kept twelve convicts busy with cross-cut saws and axes cutting up a great pile of wood that had been collected in a city lot on Decatur street, opposite Fort. In the afternoon he also had a gasoline engine busy working a little saw mill at that point.

About 80 cords of wood had been gathered from the burnt district and stored there and Warden Evans said he did not know of a better time to use it than the present.

Wealth Is Knocking At Doors of Owners Of Georgia Minerals

That owners of mineral-bearing lands in Georgia are overlooking every day a splendid opportunity to add materially to their income and to the value of their property by not developing it; and, likewise, that capital, here and elsewhere, could find in these mineral lands splendid fields for investment are facts clearly indicated by the repeated inquiries that are coming to the Georgia Chamber of Commerce from would-be purchasers of the minerals which have been proven abundant in this state.

The state chamber Tuesday received a letter from Edward F. Cragin, New York agent for numerous exporting and manufacturing firms which require large quantities of a variety of the mineral products procurable in Georgia, in which he said:

"I have been in communication with more than a dozen Georgia people who submitted minerals which I could sell, such as pyrites, mica, etc., and I have been in communication with my buyers, but up to now I have not been able to get any satisfaction from the owners. They never answer to the point, and when you come forward and want to do business you cannot get satisfaction."

Which means, in the interpretation of the chamber officials, that the owners of such mineral are asleep to their opportunities.

This buyers' agent says in his letter that "at present I am especially interested in the following minerals," all of them found in Georgia:

Manganese ore; molybdenite concentrates; wulfenite concentrates; vanadium concentrates; bauxite; chromite; bismuth ore or concentrates; magnesite; feldspar; flake graphite; asbestos long fiber; crude barytes; potash materials; sheet mica; corundum; also ores containing platinum, palladium or iridium. Also, he says, he wants 12,000 tons of pyrites per month.

The Georgia Chamber of Commerce is working hard toward the development of the mineral resources of Georgia, and is anxious to assist any owner of any of the foregoing minerals in the development of his property and getting in direct touch with a hungry market.

MANY PEOPLE MAKE INCOME TAX RETURNS

A steady stream of income tax returns is flowing into the internal revenue department at the federal building and a number of people, believing in taking time by the forelock, have already paid their income taxes, although the law does not require them to do so for some time to come. However, all returns are to be made before March 1, in order that the government may have opportunity to ascertain if such returns are correctly prepared and cover the actual income of the people making the returns.

The government officials are not permitted to make public the names of people who have made returns or paid their income tax or divulge any information that would enable any one to ascertain the income of a business or social rival. All information in regard to income tax retruns is guarded with the greatest secrecy from the public, as Uncle Sam believes no man has any right to know how rich or poor his neighbor is.

FIREMAN RISKS HIS LIFE FOR YOUNG LADY'S RING

Miss Irene Roberts, 186 Peachtree circle, was ill and asleep in home Thursday morning when she was awakened by the heat and smoke that filled her room. She was alone and had just time to escape before the top story burst into flames. When the firemen arrived Miss Roberts told them that her diamond ring was in the room and was going to be lost. A fireman risked his life to recover her ring and gave it to her. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Council Committees Meet With Approval Of Department Heads

The personnel of the new council committees was the topic of conversation among the politicians in and around the city hall Tuesday. In general, the selections met with approval. Heads of the departments who will have to work with the new board members expressed themselves as believing that the selections had been made on the basis of fitness rather than for any political reason, and pointed out that in a majority of committees "old heads" are in evidence.

It is probable that the new finance committee will hold its first meeting of the year next Monday, and it is more than likely that this important committee will be in session two or three days, wrestling with initial appropriation problems that must be solved at once.

The several department chiefs have prepared their respective budgets for the ensuing year, with the exception of the school board, whose appropriation sheet will have to be revised as the result of the mayor's veto of salary increases for teachers. This, however, will be ready Thursday, in all probability, and then all contemplated city expenses for 1918 will be ready for consideration by the finance committee and submission to the council.

TWO BOARDS COMPLETE MAILING QUESTIONAIRES

The local registration board for division No. 3 mailed out its last five per cent of questionnaires Monday and was the first board to complete this work.

W. L. McCalley, chairman of local board No. 6, announced Tuesday morning that his board has completed the mailing out of all its questionnaires. He advises that any one in that district who may have failed to receive his questionnaire report the matter at once, as there is a fine or imprisonment for a year as a penalty for failure to make return under the law.

AUGUSTA COUNCILMEN INDUCTED IN OFFICE

Augusta, Ga., January 8.—(Special.) Six new councilmen were inducted into office yesterday. The new members of the councilmanic body and those whom they succeed are as follows:

First ward, Milledge Murphy succeeds C. Gordon Lamback; second ward, Newt Heggie succeeds Wilbur F. Boswell; third ward, Thomas W. Filcher succeeds B. H. Ellison. fourth ward, J. Harry Johnston succeeds L. B. Davis; fifth ward, W. A. Mattiton succeeds J. M. Koon; sixth ward, George Summers succeeds S. A. Fortson.

ANDREW W. LANE, MACON LAWYER, IS PARALYZED

Macon, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—A. W. Lane, for several years city attorney of Macon, and one of the best known lawyers in this part of the state, is critically ill at a local sanitarium.

Major Lane, as he is known to his friends in Macon, has been ill for some time with malaria and rheumatism and a couple of days ago sustained a stroke of paralysis, his entire left side being affected. His condition today was reported unimproved.

Mr. Lane retired as city attorney four years ago and is now associated with R. C. Jordan in the firm of Jordan & Lane. The firm handles the legal business for the Central of Georgia railway in this territory.

Rely On Cuticura To Clear Pimples

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

EDUCATION BOARD TO ASK HIGHER PAY FOR CITY TEACHERS

At the meeting of the board of education to be held tomorrow consideration will be given to amending the salaries item in the school budget for 1918. This action will be necessary as the result of the action of Mayor Candler in vetoing the proposition to increases the salaries of school teachers 10 per cent in line with the increases of the salaries of other city employees.

It is probable that a definite scale of salaries for teachers will be drawn up Thursday and submitted to the finance committee next week and little doubt is felt that arrangements will be made for increasing the salaries of a large percentage of teachers, especially those who are now receiving the lower rates.

Superintendent Wardlaw stated Tuesday that the school opening had been without incident except that both teachers and pupils were working with the greatest enthusiasm for the success of the thrift campaign now being carried on in the schools.

"Every class in every grade of every school has been organized into a separate thift society," said Superintendent Wardlaw. "And every one of the pupils in every class knows what thrift stamps are and what they stand for. The work the teachers are doing along this line cannot be too highly commended."

PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS DIRECTORS OF CHAMBER

W. H. White, Jr., president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, will give a luncheon to the old and new directors of the chamber today at 1 o'clock at the Piedmont hotel. Mr. White has made this a semi-social occasion and it will also serve as an informal get-together meeting preparatory to the work of the year.

The following gentlemen will be present: R. J. Lowry, J. G. Oglesby, L. H. Beck, J. K. Orr, Robert F. Maddox, Sam D. Jones, Asa G. Candler, F. J. Paxon, Wilmer L. Moore, Mell R. Wilkinson, V. H. Kriegshaber, Ivan E. Allen, W. G. Cooper, E. P. McBurney, J. Epps Brown, H. G. Hastings, J. T. Holleman, W. W. Orr, Brooks Morgan, Albert Howell, Jr., Henry W. Davis, Rogers Winter, Harvey Johnson, W. O. Foote, Evelyn Harris, W. J. Lowenstein, R. K. Rambo, H. M. Willet, W. B. Willingham, A. S. Adams, P. S. Arkwright, E. H. Cone, E. D. Duncan, F. S. Etheridge, L. D. Hicks, W. J. Davis, George D. McCutcheon, W. R. Prescott, Haynes McFadden, Allen F. Johnson, E. M. Hudson, Lee Ashcraft and W. D. Ellis, Jr.

IF YOU NEED PENNIES ASK WATER DEPARTMENT

"It pays to advertise."

This trite, incontrovertible and uncontradicted aphorism, was repeated by the clerks in the water bills section of the tax collector's office at the city hall Tuesday.

They had wanted pennies—a whole bushel of them—to make change for people who were paying their water bills and they advertised the fact that they wanted pennies. The pennies came—oodles of them—and their work was facilitated accordingly.

Since the discount rate on water bills was changed from 25 per cent off to 10 per cent off for prompt payment, the average water bill amounts to 72 cents, and as 75 cents is usually tendered in payment, the clerks are called upon to give 3 cents change in nearly every instance. Anticipating a shortage of copper cents, the water department clerks asked the public to save their pennies and have even change, and the papers took the matter up, with the result that the clerks are now firm believers that "it pays to advertise."

MRS. KELLY WILL SEEK MEMBERS FOR CHAMBER

Mrs. Gertrude V. Kelly, who is acting secretary of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, left Atlanta last night for a visit to south Georgia, where she will make a tour of several cities in an effort to enlist a large number of new members on the roll of the organization.

Mrs. Kelly has the sympathy and endorsement of Gorvernor Hugh Dorsey, and the promised co-operation of a number of prominent men of the southern part of the state, who will give her effective aid in the work she expects to accomplish.

She will visit Cairo, where Judge J. B. Wright will introduce her to citizens of the city; Thomasville, where the Thomasville board of trade will aid her; Camilla, the home of Judge Eugene Cox; Albany, where she will be met by S. B. Brown, executive committeeman of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce; Cordele, Pelham, Americus and Fort Valley.

Mrs. Kelly will be absent from her office in Atlanta about one week.

NEGRO BADLY BURNED IN BED AT THE TOWER

Tom Shive, a negro who was serving a sentence in the Fulton county jail for vagrancy, awoke about 9 o'clock Tuesday night to find his bed in flames. The fire had eaten its way almost through the bed before the prisoner was awakened by the smoke and heat.

He sprang from the bed and in his attempts to extinguish it was badly burned. The Grady ambulance was summoned and rushed him to the hospital, where physicians who dressed his wounds said there is little hope for his recovery. How the fire originated has not yet been determined.

ATLANTA WOMAN GAINS TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS

Vitona Relieved Mrs. J. W. Ogletree of Bad Kidney Trouble.

CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS VITONA

"I certainly was in bad shape when I decided to give Vitona a trial," said Mrs. J. W. Ogletree, No. 8 Helena avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

"Vitona was known as Sal-Vi-Tal then, but has since been changed to Vitona, and it did such wonderful things for me that I have been telling my friends about it ever since.

"I was so rundown from rheumatism, suffering those awful rheumatic pains which got so bad that my heart was affected. My kidneys pained all the time.

"I lost my appetite, couldn't sleep to do much good. In fact, I was just about 'all in' when Mrs. Babb, who had been similarly affected, told me what Vitona had done for her.

"I didn't hesitate at all. Just got a bottle as quick as possible and began to take it.

"In a very short time I could easily understand why my friends were so enthusiastic about Vitona. And that is just why I am talking now.

"Why, I am almost a young woman again, can eat anything I want, sleep like a baby. No more kidney and stomach troubles. No more rheumatism. I can do my housework now and feel fine all the time.

"I gladly recommend this, the most wonderful medicine on earth."

Vitona is on sale at E. H. Cone's Drug Stores.—(adv.)

Billy Sunday's Check Will Be Used to Buy Shoes for Children

Brigadier A. W. Crawford, of the Salvation Army, on Tuesday received a check for $100 as a donation from Billy Sunday, to be used in any manner the local army workers see fit, for the amelioration of suffering and poverty in Atlanta.

It has been decided to expend this sum in the purchase of shoes for children in the city who are prevented from attending school on account of the lack of footwear.

Brigadier Crawford has opened an account at a downtown store which can furnish suitable shoes of the type required, and will buy shoes for the children until the full amount is expended.

INVESTIGATE THE SALE OF BOOZE TO SOLDIERS

Colonel Briscoe B. Bouldin, of the internal revenue department, Washington, D. C., accompanied by E. C. Yellowley, revenue agent in charge of this district, have just returned from a trip to Chattanooga and Fort Oglethorpe, where they investigated the sale of intoxicants to soldiers.

Although they found conditions fairly satisfactory, they made arrangements to place the extra camp zone of Fort Oglethorpe under close surveillance to prevent the sale of whisky to soldiers and believe the action they have taken will minimize the whisky traffic in and around Chattanooga.

MRS. JOHANNA L. HUFF AT REST IN WEST VIEW

The funeral of Mrs. Johanna L. Huff, mother-in-law of Secretary of State Philip W. Cook, who died Monday morning at the residence in West Point, Ga., was held Tuesday morning from the chapel of Barclay & Brandon, Rev. A. A. Little officiating. Interment was in West View cemetery. Mrs. Huff is survived by one sister, Mrs. Sallie E. Hance, of Atlanta; one brother, Robert C. Latimer, of Athens, Ga., and one son, C. W. Shackelford, of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Rheumatism

is completely washed out of the system by the celebrated Shivar Mineral Water. Positively guaranteed by money back offer. Tastes fine; costs a trifle. Delivered anywhere by our Atlanta Agents, Coursey & Munn Drugstore, Marietta and Broad Sts.

EADE'S GOUT PILLS

The Old and Popular Remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago; pains in the head, face & limbs. All druggists. E. FOUGERA & CO., Inc., Agents for U. S., 90 Beekman St., N. Y.

WAKE UP FEELING FRESH AS A DAISY

Get a 10 Cent Box of "Cascarets" for Your Liver and Bowels.

Tonight sure! Take Cascarets and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced.

Let Cascarets liven your liver and clean your thirty feet of bowels without griping. You will wake up feeling grand. Your head will be clear, breath right, tongue clean, stomach sweet, eyes bright, step elastic and complexion rosy—they're wonderful. Get a 10-cent box now at any drug store. Mothers can safely give a whole Cascaret to children at any time when they become cross, feverish, bilious, tongue coated or constipated—Cascarets are harmless.—(adv.)

Circulation January 8th

50,172

95% in Georgia

The Constitution is the best and cheapest advertising medium in Georgia

Phone Main 5000 and a representative will call. Contract rates on request.

APPEAL BY M'ADOO TO RAIL WORKERS

For Efficient Service as a Patriotic Duty—Labor Problems Are to Be Considered Justly.

Washington, January 8.—Director General McAdoo today addressed an appeal to railroad officers and employees to do their utmost to maintain efficient railroad service as a patriotic duty, saying "every officer and employee is just as important a factor in winning the war as the men in uniform who are fighting in the trenches."

He promised to consider labor problems "justly and fairly" and at the earliest possible moment. The names of four members of a board to investigate the brotherhoods' request for more pay probably will be announced tomorrow.

At the capitol the railroad problem was the subject of hearings before the interstate commerce committees of both the senate and house. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Anderson explained the purpose and effect of the pending administration bill to the house committee, while Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific, continued his testimony before the senate committee on the difficulties of railroads under private management.

Appeal of McAdoo.

The appeal of the director general to railroads and employees, which will be posted within a few days at every railway station, shop and roundhouse in the country, is as follows:

"The government of the United States having assumed possession and control of the railroads for the period of the present war with Germany it becomes more than ever obligatory on every officer and employee of the railroads to apply himself with unreserved energy and unquestioned loyalty to his work.

"The supreme interests of the nation have compelled the drafting of a great army of our best young men and sending them to the bloody fields of France to fight for the lives and liberties of those who stay at home. The sacrifices we are exacting of these noble American boys call to us who stay at home with an irresistible appeal to support them with our most unselfish labor and effort in the work we must do at home, if our armies are to save America from the serious dangers that confront her. Upon the railroads rests a grave responsibility for the success of the war. The railroads cannot be efficiently operated without the wholehearted and loyal support of every one in the service, from the highest to the lowest.

"I earnestly appeal to you to apply yourselves with new devotion and energy to your work, to keep trains moving on schedule time and to meet the demands upon the transportation lines, so that our soldiers and sailors may want for nothing which will enable them to fight the enemy to a standstill and win a glorious victory for United America.

"Every railroad officer and employee is now, in effect, in the service of the United States, and every officer and employee is just as important a factor in winning the war as the men in uniform who are fighting in the trenches.

"I am giving careful consideration to the problems of railroad employees, and every effort will be made to deal with these problems justly and fairly and at the earliest possible moment. There should be a new incentive to every one in railroad service while under government direction to acquit himself with honor and credit to himself and to the country."

Railroad Money Problems.

Together with the labor phase of government operation, the railroad administration today considered financial problems with which the government will be forced to deal shortly. From scores of roads came reports on estimated amount of additional capital to be raised this year by issue of securities. These will be compiled by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Daniels and presented to Director General McAdoo late this week to be used as a basis for computing the big sum which congress will be asked to appropriate to absorb the companies' securities.

The director general may take this information to congress when he appears before the house interstate commerce committee late this week or early next week.

Special consideration was given today to the financial straits of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, which is threatened with receivership by failure to pay interest on outstanding bonds. An agreement was reached today by counsel for the railroad administration, through which the receivership will not be immediately necessary, and sufficient working funds will be left the road to enable it to meet its pay rolls and continue operation.

When Mr. Kruttschnitt has completed his testimony tomorrow before the senate committee Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania; George Schriver, vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Frank Trumbull, chairman of the railroad executives' advisory committee, will be called.

Commissioner Anderson, who framed the administration railroad bill, now before the interstate commerce committees of both houses, will be heard further before the house committee tomorrow.

On the stand today Mr. Anderson explained that it is not intended that there shall be any interference with state taxation of railroad property by government operation. The government compensation to all roads on the basis of the standard return proposed, he said, would be $935,000,000 a year, the average net railway operating income for the three years ending last June 30. This compensation basis is permissible, not mandatory, and any railroad may enter suit for a higher rate if it chooses.

Praised Railway War Board.

Mr. Kruttschnitt praised the work of the railroad war board, now dissolved, in eliminating much competition and pooling railroad facilities to a great extent under private control. He said the results and the necessity of government control showed emphatically that anti-trust and anti-pooling laws will have to be repealed. Indiscriminate issuance of preferential and priority order he blamed largely for the failure of railroads to prevent congestion under private management. Another difficulty was the shortage of labor. In many cases, he said, one-eighth of a railroad's employees were taken by the draft or by industries paying higher wages.

Senator Cummins asked Mr. Kruttschnitt about the advisability of basing the railroads' compensation on the market value of the stocks, which opened a lengthy discussion of the value of securities. Mr. Kruttschnitt said the value of the stock of the Southern Pacific had fallen 55 points in the last ten years, and in that period the company put $400,000,000 into the property, showing that the market quotations have little or nothing to do with the intrinsic value of the property.

Grain men of the country, Mr. Kruttschnitt said, were the slowest to comply with the war board's recommendations providing for the heavier loading of cars. It was only after Food Administrater Hoover, who had the power and the railroads did not, issued an order providing that no cars of grain be handled unless fully loaded, he added, that a change was brought about.

Suffragist Cases Reviewed.

Washington, January 8.—The cases of ten suffragists, sentenced to jail in August for so-called white house "picketing," were reviewed today by the District of Columbia court of appeals. Decision was reserved until February.

Shareholders' Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Fourth National Bank held Tuesday, January 8, 1918, the following statement of the bank's condition, as of December 31, 1917, was submitted:

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts		$10,622,130.18	Capital Stock	$ 600,000.00
Overdrafts		944.41	Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,150,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Certificates		1,041,283.55	Reserve for Interest and Taxes	28,300.37
Other Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		90,000.00	Circulation	600,000.00
Stocks and Bonds		221,163.62	Contingent Liability Account Letters of Credit	10,430.00
Fourth National Bank Building		625,000.00	Acceptances for Customers	250,000.00
Other Real Estate Owned		11,964.66	Dividend No. 43	36,000.00
Customers' Guarantees Account Letters of Credit		10,430.00	Deposits	15,912,950.65
Customers' Liability Account Our Acceptance		250,000.00		
Cash---				
In Vault	$1,074,451.90			
Due From Banks	4,610,312.61			
Due From U. S Treasurer	30,000.00			
		5,714,764.60		
		$18,587,681.02		$18,587,681.02

The following facts which were brought to the attention of the Shareholders may be of interest also to the general public:

DEPOSITS		LOANS	
Deposits Dec. 31, 1917	$15,912,950.65	Loans Dec. 31, 1917	$10,622,130.18
Deposits Dec. 30, 1916	11,821,697.94	Loans Dec. 30, 1916	7,801,008.82
INCREASE	$ 4,091,252.71	INCREASE	$ 2,821,121.36

Total accounts in all departments December 31, 1917, 25,723
Total accounts in all departments December 30, 1916, 22,752
NET INCREASE 2,971

The Board of Directors voted as a bonus to the Officers and Employees a percentage of their salaries based on length of service. This bonus amounted to $10,324.61.

All doubtful assets were charged off.

Dividends paid in 1917, $72,000.00.

Added to Undivided Profits, $80,000.00.

Added to Reserve for Interest and Taxes, $10,824.49.

Surplus increased by $400,000 from the Undivided Profits, making Surplus $1,000,000.

Net Earning for 1917 . . $162,824.49 (or 27% on the Capital Stock)
Net Earning for 1916 . . 126,964.15 (or 21% on the Capital Stock)
INCREASE . . $ 35,860.34 (or 6% for the year)

This bank owns the Fourth National Bank Building and carries in its statement no Furniture and Fixtures account.

The bank has 225 Shareholders, 18 Directors, 7 Officers and 79 Employees. Of the employees 25 are women.

November 1st, 1917, a general increase in salaries of Employees was granted. This was done because of the unwonted cost of living and amounted to $1,005.85 a month.

In addition to the regular examination by the National Bank Examiner, this bank continues to maintain its system of independent audits, which includes two complete examinations during the year and a monthly count of the bank's cash without notice to the Officers or Employees.

The year 1917 was the best in the history of the Fourth National Bank. We desire to express to our entire working staff our appreciation of their good and faithful service. To our customers and other friends we extend our thanks for the business they have given us and the confidence thus manifested. We hope for a continuance of the loyal co-operation which has made the past year so successful, and we pledge to the public our best efforts to make the New Year the most helpful we have ever recorded.

OFFICERS

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President
JOHN K. OTTLEY, Vice President
CHARLES I. RYAN, Vice President and Cashier
WM. T. PERKERSON — FRANK M. BERRY
STEWART M'GINTY — HATTON B. ROGERS
Assistant Cashiers

DIRECTORS

Edward C. Peters	Albert Steiner	D. N. McCullough
Chas. A. Wickersham	James W. English	Clyde L. King
W. T. Gentry	John J. Woodside	Harry P. Hermance
David Woodward	Charles I. Ryan	Cator Woolford
John K Ottley	Harry L. English	Robert W. Hughs
James D. Robinson	J. R. Hopkins	Thos. P. Hinman

Fourth National Bank

CONSTITUTION ON SALE

The Atlanta Constitution can be found on sale every day at the fourteen exchange stores in Camp Gordon. If you fail to buy your copy from the boys in the morning you can drop in at any regimental canteen and get one.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION'S

Camp Gordon News

CAMP GORDON BUREAU.

Camp Gordon News Bureau of The Constitution is in the "Y" administration building. Soldiers are invited to visit The Constitution, leave poetry, photographs, news, jokes, human-interest stories, etc., and if The Constitution can serve you, command it.

Aviation Section Signal Reserve Open to Applicants at Gordon

Stiff Examinations to Precede Commissions — Successful Candidates to Have Period of Intensive Training to Fit Them for Commands.

An order issued at Camp Gordon Tuesday announcing the appointment of an examining board for the examination of applicants there for commission in the Aviation Section Signal Officers' Reserve corps, which is now open to enlisted men in the Eighty-second division, was at that time made public for the information of all men who are desirous of trying for shoulder bars in that organization.

The corps, it is understood, is accessible to any soldier, regardless of rank, who can pass the examinations given by the board, which will entail some little knowledge of higher mathematics, physics and chemistry, radio and photography work, together with a substantial knowledge of English, military science, machinery and military law.

Major John Hemphill, division signal officer, is in charge of application blanks, and applicants can secure them by seeing him. It is stated that all successful applicants from organizations other than the signal corps, will be transferred through their own request to positions as first-class privates in the aviation section of the signal corps prior to beginning a course of special and intensive training to fit them for their commissions.

The following information relative to commissions in the aviation section of the Signal Officers' Reserve corps is published for the information of all men interested in the matter:

An examining board for the examination of applicants for commission in the Aviation section, Signal Officer's Reserve corps, has been appointed at this camp.

Blank forms for application for a commission in the aviation section, Signal corps, can be secured from Major J. R. Hemphill, field artillery, N. A., division signal officer, upon application in person.

Applications will be submitted through military channels accompanied by three letters of recommendation.

Applicants will be notified by the examining board through their organization commanders when to appear before the board for examination. Organization commanders upon receiving a notification for any member of his command to appear before the examining board in this division will deliver such letter to the applicant and have him report at the time and place indicated in the letter.

Applicants successfully passing the physical, moral and mental examination will be notified by letter that they have been recommended for a course of training prior to being commissioned in the Aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve corps. Before they can start this course of training it will be necessary to apply through military channels to the adjutant general of the army for transfer to the Aviation section, Signal corps, as privates first class.

Applicants must have some mathematical training to understand theory and practice of flying; some physics and chemistry to understand machine gunnery, radio work and photography and a good command of English to follow the lectures on military tactics, gas engines and military law.

Augusta Man Lays Loss of Cash and Car To Hancock Soldiers

Augusta, Ga., January 8.—(Special.) C. E. Usry, of this city, is shy one Chevrolet automobile, $101.75 in cash and a gold watch as the result of an experience he had with five soldiers at Camp Hancock last night.

Mr. Usry contracted to take the men in his car from the camp to the remount station, but when a short distance from the camp, according to his story, he was seized, his pockets rifled and he was ejected from the car, the soldiers taking charge of it and carrying it off.

Mr. Usry has notified the authorities of the robbery, but so far no arrest has been made or the stolen goods recovered.

NEW Y. M. C. A. UNIT TO GO UP AT GORDON

Large, Handsome Building to Be Erected in Southeast Section of Camp.

The proposed erection of another Y. M. C. A. unit at Camp Gordon, together with the departure of two former members of the official staff of that organization, has brought about a number of changes in the personnel of the "Y" staff at the reservation that will be of interest to the entire personnel of the division and the civilian workers in the camp.

Following the transfer of Bob C. Cubbon, former camp athletic director, to the position of athletic director for the southeast, A. Max Souby, who has been promoted to the position of social director for the southeast from that of social director for the camp, left Camp Gordon Tuesday afternoon for his new quarters in Atlanta.

Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips, who has been in charge of Y. M. C. A. construction work, will assume the duties of educational director for the camp, and Paul Wesley, well-known construction contractor, will take Secretary Phillips' place in the construction line.

The latter will be in charge of the new and handsome Y. M. C. A. unit, which officials of the camp association are planning to build in the southeast section of the reservation. The exact location of the new building has not yet been decided, but it is considered most probable that it will be placed in easy access of the third officers' training camp.

The successor of Mr. Souby has not yet been chosen, but efforts are being made to choose a competent man for his position. The naming of the new social secretary is in the hands of officials of the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. in Atlanta.



For The Army Man

Necessary Equipment And All Necessary Accessories

The Boys in Camp—whether Officers or Enlisted Men—will find this store a convenient place to shop—carrying a complete stock of Army Goods of the Better Kind—and at Prices commensurate with the High Quality—"Polite Service" being our Slogan—

Overcoats—Uniforms—Blouses—Trousers—Shirts—Sweaters—Raincoats and Capes—

Hats—Caps—Cords—Straps—Leggins—Boots—Shoes—Spurs—Saddle Soap and Brushes—

Bedding and Clothes Rolls—Mattresses—Cots—Blankets—Barrack Bags—Stools and Trunks—

Chevrons—Shoulder and Collar Ornaments—Insignia for all Ranks, including a complete stock of the New Second Lieutenant Bars—

All Toilet Accessories necessary in home or camp life—

Parks-Chambers-Hardwick Company

37-39 Peachtree Atlanta, Ga.

Military Outfitters

POSTER CONTEST OPENS FOR CAMP GORDON MEN

Work of Y. W. C. A. in Camp to Be Subject of Cartoons. Handsome Prize for Winner.

A poster contest open to every man in the Eighty-second division who has any ability as an artist has been inaugurated by authorities of the Y. W. C. A. hostess house at the camp, with a handsome and valuable prize to the winner presenting the best drawing.

The idea of the contest is to get represented in a cartoon the exact nature of the work the hostess house is doing at Camp Gordon, the winning cartoon to be later painted on posters which are to be placed in conspicuous places in Atlanta and Camp Gordon as a means of advertising the establishment.

The hostess house is doing a great work at the camp, both among the soldiers and the lady visitors, but among the latter is the main work of the Y. W. C. A. done. The camp artists will be allowed to put into pictures any idea they may have on the subject, and a competent corps of judges will award the prize to the winner.

Entries for the contest will close at the end of this week, and the competitors will be allowed two weeks to hand in their drawings. Materials for the pictures will be furnished at the hostess house, and Mrs. G. C. Vedder, information hostess, will answer all questions regarding the contest.

PREPARATIONS FOR GAS ATTACKS AT WHEELER

Every Unit, After Careful Drill, Will Tackle Fume-Charged Chamber.

By Frank Craigie.

Camp Wheeler, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—The training of officers and enlisted men in the art of living comfortably and happily through gas attacks will be the foremost feature of next week's training at Camp Wheeler.

Brigadier General John L. Hayden, in a memorandum upon gas defense training, states, "Every officer and man in the division must be instructed in anti-gas measures and pass through the gas chamber before this division leaves Camp Wheeler."

A reading of General Hayden's memorandum is enough to convince any one that defense against a gas attack consists of something more than putting on a mask and groping through a smoky room.

Before passing through the gas house, when charged with lachrymatory gas, the soldier must have three hours anti-gas drill. Two additional hours of drill are required before entering the chamber filled with asphyxiating gas. Commanding officers of detachments are required to present certified lists of their men, stating that the required drill has been performed, before any such men can enter the fume-charged room.

Arrangements will be made to pass approximately 700 men through the gas chamber each day, beginning Monday, January 14. The first day's trip through the lachrymatory gas will be made on an hourly schedule by the following units: One hundred and eighteenth Field artillery (First Georgia), 233d infantry (Alabama), 122d infantry (Fifth Georgia), 106th Supply train, 117th Field artillery, 124th infantry (Florida). These units will return for their experience with asphyxiating gas on the Thursday following. The schedule for Tuesday and for Friday requires action from units as follows: One hundred and Sixth Sanitary train, 106th Ammunition train, 121st infantry (Second Georgia), 116th Field artillery, 106th Field Signal battalion, 116th Machine Gun battalion and 118th Machine Gun battalion. The list for Wednesday and Saturday cleans up the division by taking the divisional trains, headquarters and military police, the 117th Machine Gun battalion, 106th engineers and 106th Trench Mortar battery.

With the arrival of Colonel Ben B. Hyer, N. A., who reported for duty as commander of the 121st infantry (Second Georgia), yesterday; Major W. M. Wilder, who has been in command of the regiment since the departure of Colonel James A. Thomas, Jr., for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has been returned to the command of his battalion.

Colonel Thomas and Colonel Orville H. Hall, of the 122d infantry (First Georgia), will be in Texas for three months for special military training.

Colonel John G. Butler, of the 118th Field artillery (First Georgia), is at Fort Sill, Okla., attending the school of fire.

Lieutenant Colonels William H. Beck, of the 121st; Franklin M. Cochran, of the 122d, and Alexander R. Lawton, Jr., of the 118th, are accompanying their respective senior officers in attendance upon these schools.

BASKETBALL GAMES STAGED AT K.-C. HALL

Two exciting games of basketball were staged Monday night on the new basketball court of the Knights of Columbus building at the camp between company I, 327th infantry, and company B, 325th infantry, and picked teams composed of New England and New York men.

Company B won from company I, 24 to 6, and the Boston Red Sox were defeated by the Giants, 28 to 8. Line-ups: Company I, McAndrews, Jones, forwards; Sheehan, center; McMillen and Hickey, guards; company B, Packard and Cairns, forwards; Moriarty, center; Sirois and Hardy, guards; Red Sox, Stapleton and Woodcock, forwards; Rowan, center; J. Gravelin and B. Gravelin, guards; Giants, Moriarty and McAndrews, forwards; Packard, center; Sirois and Hardy, guards.

Referee, T. I. Sullivan; timer, Steinberger; time of periods, 15 minutes.

FOR HEALTH, DRINK THE ALL-AMERICAN BEVERAGE

POSTUM

Trench Tales

(By Lieutenant C. L. Jordan, U. S. R., Somewhere in France.")

An Air Raid

Silent the bullet's drone
Silent the screaming shell:
Hushed are the cry and groan,
Echo the words: "All's well!"
Peace to the soldier comes
Wrapped in the arms of night,
Dreaming of loves and homes,
Never a dream of fight—
When out of the dark
The whimpering bark
Of a gun and the roar of a flight!

Wildly the sleepers wake
Chilled to the bravest heart,
Just as the barracks quake,
Tremble and burst apart.
Limber the anxious guns,
Light thru the inky sky,
Aim for the racing Huns,
Vengeance for those who die!
The searchlights glare
And the rockets flare
And the shrapnel bursts on high!

Screaming a bomb descends
Hissing its hymn of hate
There where the stable bends—
Such is the will of Fate.
Upwards airmen the curve,
Fixed in the searchlight's rays
Enemy bombers swerve
Fleeing its vengeful maize—
While moaning their woe
The horses below
Are trampling the men in their craze.

Bursting around the plane
Shrapnel in fiery spurts,
Men who are wild with pain
Smile as they staunch their hurts.
Faintly the engines beat,
Throbbing with bated breath—
Sudden a flaming sheet
Crashes to earth—and death!
And the million stars
Of a million wars
Shine on its last retreat!

Slowly they die away:
The throb—the cannons roar:
Silence and peace hold sway
Save for the steady pour
Raining the eclats down,
Down to the earth below.
Gone is the hostile sound,
Gone is the winged foe—
And the weary ones
Forsake their guns
For sleep and peace some more.

CAMP IN BRIEF

One of our contributors at the camp has turned in the following verse, which may seem appropriate to a large number of men in the division:

I've heard lots of talking of "Over the Top,"
Though I never have made such a trip;
However I yield to no human alive
When you talk about "Over the Grippe."

The practice of night marching has been inaugurated at the camp, and officials have provided that one organization shall each night take a hike in the dark and execute a number of military maneuvers in preparation for the arrival "over there."

Sergeant Ed Tomlinson, of the 307th Engineers, delivered a splendid lecture at the auditorium Monday night to a large and enthusiastic audience of soldiers. His subject was "Getting On," and his remarks were confined largely to a patriotic vein.

Secretary W. J. Robinson, of the Knights of Columbus hall, is the proud possessor of a part of the "L-39," the first Zeppelin to be captured intact by the French and Americans on the firing line. The souvenir of the capture at Bourbonne, France, was sent him by a friend, who is a member of the signal corps on the firing line.

FORMER COMMANDER OF GORDON IN FRANCE

Maj. Gen. Swift Now Making Observations in Trenches. To Return in Spring.

Major General Eben Swift, formerly in command of the Eighty-second division at Camp Gordon, is now in the trenches of France studying modern war methods, with a view to reassuming the command of the division in the early spring, officials at division headquarters stated yesterday.

General Swift, in company with Lieutenant Colonel Preston Brown, chief of staff of the division, left Camp Gordon some months ago to join a party of commanding generals who were to make observations in the first line trenches. At the same time Captain E. O. Hunter, also of the Eighty-second division, left on the same mission.

Following General Swift's departure the command of the camp was assumed by Brigadier General James B. Erwin, who was recently transferred by the war department authorities to the command of the Twelfth Infantry brigade of the regular army, at Chickamauga Park.

Brigadier General Burham, now head of the camp, assumed the command of the division after General Erwin's departure, and it is stated that he will hold the position of commanding general at Camp Gordon until General Swift returns. Both he and the two officers named above are scheduled to arrive at the camp early this spring.

8,000 SWEATERS GIVEN MEN BY RED CROSS

Eight thousand sweaters distributed among the soldiers of the Eighty-second division, together with thousands of other woollen garments, is the record that has been made by the Camp Gordon Red Cross association in charge of T. T. Flagler, field director of the work.

In addition to the 8,000 sweaters, Mr. Flagler states that he has on hand now approximately 3,500 more of these articles and has in with the national headquarters of the Red Cross a requisition for a sufficient number to supply the remaining men of the camp who has not yet received sweaters.

Just when he will be able to complete this work, however, Mr. Flagler cannot say. He states that the association is distributing the sweaters as fast as possible in the commands in which they are most needed, and adds that it is uncertain when the camp will receive its full quota of sweaters.

Approximately 3,000 pairs of gloves, knitted hoods, sox, wristlets and other similar articles have also been distributed among the soldiers at Camp Gordon, as well as a big shipment consisting of 1,200 white uniforms for company cooks.

Small lots of sweaters and other garments for the soldiers are coming into the camp warehouse daily and the work of supplying clothing is going on steadily. The last two weeks has in all probability surpassed all other similar periods of time in the way of issuing these garments.

The Southern Express company at Camp Gordon is building another warehouse near the railroad station at Chamblee to handle the express of the east side of the camp.

Flashes From Division Orders

The following letter from the bureau of war risk insurance is published for the information of all concerned:

"It has been called to the attention of the treasury department that loan sharks are operating in the national army and national guard camps and directing their attention especially toward loans on Liberty bonds. Loans from $50 to $75 are made on a $100 bond at rates as high as 10 per cent. Army men should be protected, at all hazards, against those who would either misinform or otherwise take advantage of them with respect to their government bonds. Any reputable bank will give the market price for the bonds and should loan on them at a reasonable rate. Open market quotations for the bonds carry only a slight discount."

* * * *

The following telegram has been received from the adjutant general of the army and is published for strict compliance in future:

"Whenever a command or detachment is ordered from one station, camp or cantonment to another, or to port of embarkation for transportation overseas, careful physical examination will be made of every man before his departure from his station, for the purpose of discovering and eliminating cases of communicable diseases. This examination will be made by medical officers, the men being stripped to the waist and extreme care will be taken to detect communicable disease in their earliest stages. No man having or suspected of having communicable disease will be sent away from his station. Scarlet fever, cerebro spinal meningitis and measles contacts will be held in quarantine and not permitted to leave with their command."

* * * *

Officers detailed to attend division schools will attend target practice and work on the trench area of their commands.

* * * *

All persons in the military service are forbidden to act as paid correspondents for newspapers, magazines or other publications, or to receive any payment or reward whatever, from any such publication for any letter or item of news written or furnished by them, whether the article in question is sent direct to the paper or periodical or consists of private correspondence which the writer permits to be published.

Except as above prohibited, there is no objection to the writing of letters, or furnishing news items to newspapers, magazines, etc., from time to time, or to be published with the consent of the writer of personal and private correspondence, provided such activities do not interfere with the proper performance of military duty.

* * * *

The following decision of the judge advocate general of the army is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"There is referred to this office the question of the application of the provision of the war risk insurance act to the case of an enlisted man who has dependents of both 'Class A' and 'Class B' and who has been sentenced by court-martial to forfeit more than one-half his pay for a period of months.

"By these terms the enlisted man is required to make a monthly allotment to members of 'Class A' which shall not be less than $15 nor more than half his pay. To members of 'Class B' he may, but need not, make allotment from the remainder of his pay. Both the comptroller and this office have ruled that the portion of an enlisted man's pay required to be allotted to members of 'Class A' is beyond the power of courts-martial to forfeit, because it has been otherwise disposed of by congress. The remaining portion, being subject absolutely to disposition by the enlisted man, is subject also to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial. Consequently, the enlisted man's pay must be distributed so as to satisfy, first, the compulsory allotment; second, obligations to the government, including fines and forfeitures, and, third, voluntary allotments. In this connection it should be noted that a sentence imposing forfeiture of a part of pay should be construed as imposing forfeiture of the specified part of that portion of pay which is not covered by compulsory allotment. Thus, a sentence of forfeiture of two-thirds of a man's pay for six months, where the man's pay is $30 and his compulsory allotment is $15, should be construed to mean a forfeiture of $10 per month for six months."

* * * *

All officers in this camp who have been authorized to disburse public funds will submit their names to this office by informal memorandum.

Soldiers of Engineer Regiment Aid in Reconstruction of Road

With a View to Hastening Work and to Afford Experience, Engineers Work on Candler Road — Work on All Roads Continued.

Officials at Camp Gordon and authorities of the Smith Construction company, of Atlanta, lost little time yesterday during the fine weather in working on the roads in the vicinity of Camp Gordon, and both the Peachtree and Candler roads witnessed a continuation of reconstruction operations that bid fair to result in much relief fo rtraffic in the near future.

During the day about 100 members fo rtraffic in the near future. marched to the Candler road and put to work on the military highway.

The practice of devoting soldier labor to the road, officials point out, is done not only with a view to hastening the completion of the work, but also to give the egineers some experience in the manner of work they will face when they reach the trenches.

The men showed a fine spirit when they set to work on the road, and much was accomplished during the day in leveling the extreme western section of the road, which is its worst part. The laying of paving will probably start in the course of a very short time.

The chief work done on the Peachtree road during Tuesday was at the muddy stretch of highway directly in front of Oglethorpe university. A number of animals and workmen were engaged during the day in scraping the road and preparing it for paving, which is scheduled to be laid immediately.

At the same time a force of men and steam shovels were busily engaged in cutting the new road across the railroad tracks from the camp proper, which will run from Nancy's crossing to Chamblee without entering the main portion of the camp.

It is stated that the Smith Construction company is making preparations to carry on the reconstruction work of the Peachtree and Candler roads at a rapid rate, with the intention of laying pavement as soon as the roads can be gotten into condition. In the event that good weather conditions continue, it seems practically certain that traffic to and from the camp will soon be afforded great relief.

FULL COAL SUPPLY ON HAND AT CAMP, AUTHORITIES STATE

In order to correct a rumor that has gained considerable headway in the camp during the past few days to the effect that Camp Gordon is laboring under an acute coal famine, officials at division headquarters stated yesterday afternoon that the camp is supplied with sufficient coal to maintain comfort for an indefinite time and that additional shipments of fuel can be secured on short notice at any time.

The reason for the report that there is a scarc. of coal is attributed to the fact that much of the scrap timber used in the construction of the camp has been used during the recent coal spells, but officials state that this is done merely as a matter of conservation of fuel resources of the camp and not through a famine of coal.

GORDON WITNESSES DRIVE FOR EQUIPMENT

Already Several Regiments Are Fully Clothed—Entire Division to Be Equipped Soon.

Following the issuing of an order providing that both men and officers remain in camp until every individual in the respective organizations is fully supplied with all articles of military clothing, Camp Gordon yesterday passed the busiest day in her history in regard to completing a final equipment of her personnel.

Supply offices and the business quarters of the quartermaster officials witnessed such a rush for clothing as was never before witnessed on the reservation and storehouses and warehouses disgorged their contests during the entire day into the awaiting arms of soldiers.

And as the results of the day's work officials at headquarters state that already several of the organizations have completed the final drive for equipment and have by this means won the privilege of leaving the reservation for Atlanta.

So generally scattered, however, are the cases in which minor parts of equipment are lacked by the men that a number of the regiment still remain under the provisions of the order and will be obliged to confine their activities to the camp in an effort to clothe the men.

A full supply of the needed articles of clothing, officials state, is ready to be issued to the authorities of each organization. It is also added that the entire camp will be fully clothed and the question of passes to the city will again be normal in the course of only a few days.

The order issued Tuesday regarding the clothing of the men does not apply to the casual detachment of the 157th depot brigade, officials state. New men from the south are constantly entering this organization and the order would work a hardship on the organization were it enforced there. The order does apply, however, to the other units of the depot brigade.

LESLIE COLEMAN GIVEN MILITARY FUNERAL

Macon, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—The first military funeral held in Macon since the order was issued several weeks ago by General Hayden abolishing military funerals because of the depressing effect due to so many funeral processions passing through the streets of the city, was held here today, when the comrades of Leslie Coleman, a corporal in Company M, of the 121st infantry, formerly Second Georgia, paid their last respects to him. There was no band music, but every other detail of the military rite was carried out.

Corporal Coleman's home was in Omoa, British Honduras. He was formerly employed by a local jewelry company and was exceedingly popular with the younger set in Macon. He formerly resided in Tennille, Ga. After the funeral today his body was taken to Bartow, Ga., where it was interred beside that of his mother, who died some time ago.

ONE DEATH REPORTED AT GORDON TUESDAY

Another death resulting from natural causes was reported by division officials at Camp Gordon as having occurred Tuesday at the base hospital. The dead soldier is Private William Nixon, a member of the depot brigade, whose home is at Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee.

WHEELER HAS ONLY ONE DEATH IN 48 HOURS

Macon, Ga., January 8.—Only one death in forty-eight hours has been reported at the base hospital at Camp Wheeler. The victim was George Hurt, Thomasville, Ala., pneumonia.

Your Soldier Boy.

By Buck Johnson.

'Tis the day after Christmas and I sit alone
Surrounded by presents galore,
Beautiful gifts from many a giver
And remembrances by the score.

But the greatest of all is a plain Christmas card
From the trenches of France it came.
In a conspicuous spot it will always hang
From my wall in a beatiful frame.

I treasure it more than a million in gold,
A thousand times I have kissed it or more,
And it brought tears to my eyes and a prayer to my lips
And memories of the sweet long ago.

It was sent to me by the one I love,
And it filled my lonely heart with joy,
And it read "Merry Christmas to you, Little Girl,
With love—from your Soldier Boy."

Hoke Smith and Wise Fail To Satisfy Macon Rotary On Military Training

Macon, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—The Macon Rotary club, through Guy E. Paine, president, some days ago sent letters of inquiry to Senator Hoke Smith and Congressman J. W. Wise, of the sixth district, asking for an expression of their views on the question of compulsory military training in the United States. Replies have been received, but members of the club do not consider them very satisfactory.

Senator Smith states that he favors some sort of military training, but is not in a position to state just what plan he would like to see adopted. He says he has not yet had a chance to study the Chamberlain bill.

On the other hand, Congressman Wise says that right now the country should devote its efforts to winning the war and let the future take care of itself. He quotes from expressed views of Secretary Baker, who says that the war department has not sought and does not now seek legislation on the subject of universal military training and that civilized men must hope that the future has in store a relief from the burden of armament and the destruction and waste of war.

AMERICAN RED CROSS LIKED BY FRENCH TROOPS

Paris, January 8.—General Goigoux, as a representative of the French general staff, called at the headquarters of the American Red Cross in Paris today to express the satisfaction of the military authorities at the work the Red Cross is doing for the French soldiers, especially by means of the organization's canteens.

"The only thing that matters in this war," said General Goigoux, "is to beat the Germans and to accomplish this the all-important is the morale of the men. This you have done much to uphold. The atmosphere you create is more valuable than even you can realize. Your work is that of good Americans, good Frenchmen, good allies. I wish to thank you for it in my own name and in that of General Petain.

"Your canteens have always been well run and I want to ask you to keep them always up to the same high standard. Let the men find there not only a good meal, but also the extras that mean so much to them. For them to feel that they are being cared for not only as men, but as friends makes them prefer your canteens to the wine shops and similar places and they are grateful. Their morale has rarely been better than now and we count upon you to help us to keep it where it is.

"I need not tell you that I feel very strongly on this subject, that I am talking to you absolutely as man to man, and that I am speaking for myself. But General Petain feels as I do towards your work and indorses every word I have said."

18 WEEKS' TRAINING SCHEDULE AT WHEELER

By Frank Craigie.

Camp Wheeler, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—The topic discussed more than any other by the soldiers of the Thirty-first division today has been the prospect of remaining at Camp Wheeler until the middle of May, and perhaps longer, for the completion of the training schedule which is beginning this week.

The weather vanes of conjecture had been pointing pretty well in one direction for several weeks. Orders speeding up preparations for over seas service were so common that they had ceased to cause excitement.

The new eighteen-week program, with thirty-six working hours in every week, and study hours added to that, is somewhat of a poser for prospects who pictured the division on the high seas during lent.

The fact remains that nothing requires the eighteen weeks of work to be done at Camp Wheeler. Training of the nature outlined in the new plan would fit a French landscape as well as it would fit the fields of Georgia.

BARRACKS OF OFFICERS BURN AT FT. OGLETHORPE

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., January 8.—One of the officers' barracks at Fort Oglethorpe of the Eleventh cavalry was destroyed by fire late last night, along with much of the personal effects of the officers. The blaze had gained considerable headway before discovered, and a bursted water main prevented the soldiers from successfully fighting the fire. Officers had only time to grab a few of their belonging so rapidly did the blaze, fanned, by high winds, spread.

TEUTONS FLOUT TERMS OF PEACE OF LLOYD-GEORGE

And It Seems Probable That the Address of President Wilson Will Be Received in Like Manner.

New York, January 8.—(By Associated Press. From European Cables of the Day.)—The press of Germany and Austria-Hungary, in editorial comment on the address of David Lloyd-George, is unanimous that the terms as set forth by the British premier as the basis for peace are not acceptable to the Teutonic allies. Therefore it is not unlikely that President Wilson's address will be received by the enemy newspaper in a like manner.

Unofficial advices are to the effect that the Russian peace delegation has returned to Brest-Litovsk for a resumption of the pour parlers with the enemy delegates. No confirmation of this report has been received.

GERMANS ATTACK BRITISH WAR AIMS AS LUST OF CONQUEST

Amsterdam, January 8.—Discussing the statement of war aims made Saturday by Premier Lloyd-George, The Rhenische Westfalische Zeitung, of Essen, says:

"When Lloyd-George and British labor demand Alsace for France and the German colonies, Arabia, Syria and Palestine, for England and speak of the war indemnity we will have to pay, the answer in view of the actual war situation is 'It is too much.'"

The newspaper thinks, however, that the calm tone in which Lloyd-George spoke is worth noting and adds:

"Well, Lloyd-George, too, will one day become reasonable. Until then, the U-boats and Hindenburg's sword will help."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Only a defeated Germany could think of negotiating on the terms laid down by Lloyd-George. It is a new war speech and a way to terminate the war will only be open when the movement which has begun in England and other entente countries is strong enough to replace Lloyd-George, Clemenceau and Baron Sonnino by men who recognize the impossible nature of such speeches and draw consequences from such recognition.

To Hold Alsace-Lorraine.

"How far we are from that time it is hard to say."

The Nachrichten, of Dusseldorf, says:

"The main point of the speech is that Lloyd-George binds Great Britain to fight to the last breath for Alsace-Lorraine. We do not believe, however, that the British people will fight to the last breath for this war aim.

"There is no Alsace-Lorraine question for us, and the speech cannot, therefore, aim at promoting peace with us. It was intended to throw suspicion on the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The sword alone can convince this enemy and make him ready for peace."

The Boersen Courier, of Berlin, regards Mr. Lloyd-George's speech as an attempt to isolate Germany by intimidating her allies.

The Boersen Zeitung says that an important point in connection with the speech is that there is a material difference between the present British war aims and those known to have been held recently. This newspaper believes the reason may be found in England's present position, which it describes as difficult.

The Tages Zeitung makes the statement that a peace assuring to the people of the German empire a safe and free future can be attained only by victory over England.

The Kreuz Zeitung declares that Mr. Lloyd-George's program can be carried through only after the complete defeat of Germany.

In The Taeglische Rundschau, of Berlin, General Liebert says the balance of the war is greatly in favor of Great Britain, which has firmly in hand not only the Cape-to-Cairo line of communication, but the more important overland route from Cairo to the Persian gulf. These questions, the general writes, must be settled at the peace conference and everything depends on the skill of the anti-British group, whether it or Great Britain shall finally triumph.

Not an Inch of Territory.

King Ludwig, of Bavaria, is quoted in a Munich dispatch as having said yesterday at a reception on his birthday that the terms of Germany's enemies were exorbitant.

"Not an inch of German territory will be given up," he declared. "We must try to safeguard our frontiers."

Asserting that the Bavarians, like the Germans, were victorious everywhere, the king added:

"May we succeed also in defeating our latest enemies, the Americans."

The Kolnishe Zeitung says of the prime minister's speech: "If his war aims should be fulfilled Germany would be driven back into her position in 1914, but without Alsace-Lorraine and the German colonies and loaded with an immense war indemnity, faced with a dangerous Polish state on her frontier and moreover, delivered to the discretion of the entente allies for receiving goods. The peace offer of Premier Lloyd-George cannot be accepted."

The Norddeusche Allgemeine Zeitung, the semi-official German organ, says:

"Even if David Lloyd-George now, for obvious reasons, renounces the talk about all kinds of crushing aims with which he formerly was wont to make an impression on the masses of his own people and the allies, and if the points in which Russia had the greatest interest were erased from the general program of the entente, there nevertheless has been virtually no change in England's own war aims. They are, as before, the result of the will for unrestricted world power.

"Mr. Lloyd-George knows today, as when he made his first war speech, that the territorial integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, as well as that of the other allies of Germany, must form the cornerstone in the building of a new peace. Nevertheless he adheres to his imperialistic war aims with their unmeasured demands, and only by a change in tone tries to give the impression that he takes into account the alteration of the military and political situation. It is characteristic of him and his allies."

Terms Called Ruthless.

The Austrian press comments in similar vein. The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna says:

"Lloyd-George's peace terms are nothing else than the ruthless idea, clad in many words, that force shall decide that the war shall continue until it has been established unquestionably who is the strongest. Lloyd-George announces freedom for all peoples with the exception of those under his own yoke."

The Neuse Weiner Tagblatt of Vienna:

"Lloyd-George recognizes the principle of self-determination and of the rights of peoples only where he believes this plan can be put into effect in favor of the entente. He preaches economic war and renounces only with the greatest precautions England's newly established militarism. Thus in the same breath he promises and refuses a lasting peace.

"Lloyd-George's insincere speech can give no one the impression that the present British government seriously desires peace."

The Relchspost:

"Lloyd-George's manifesto serves attention as the statement of a man possessed by lust of conquest. It is useles to humanity, which long for peace."

A Vienna dispatch to The Pester Lloyd (Budapest) says that in political circles the peace conditions offered by the British prime minister are considered impossible of acceptance.

BOLSHEVIK PRESS MAKING ATTACKS ON ENTENTE ALLIES

London, January 8:—There is no indication thus far of the manner in which Premier Lloyd-George's definition of war aims has been received in Russia, or even whether his speech has been published there. The Bolshevik press of Petrograd continues to attack Great Britain and her allies. The Pravda and The Izvestia published on Sunday an article based upon some words of Mr. Lloyd-George, apparently one of his speeches in the house of commons, accusing him of desiring to have the Russians make peace with the central powers so as to give the allies a free hand to negotiate to their own advantage. Other allied leaders have expressed themselves similarly, the article says. It continues:

"The allies are preparing their publics for peace and think that if Russia were forced to come to terms with the enemy she, and not the allies, would bear the cost of peace. The greater sacrifices Russia makes the less the allies will have to pay. They could reach the same result by joining in the peace negotiations, but in that case it would be apparent that they had betrayed Poland, Lithuania, Courland and Rumania, using Russia as small change to pay these debts. Forcing Russia to make peace and allowing Germany to subjugate the Poles, etc., they can blame Russia and clear themselves in the eyes of their peoples. . . . The plan of the allied imperialists to prepare peace with the German imperialists at the expense of Poland, etc., can be thwarted only by the peoples in a struggle with their own governments."

M. Farbman, former correspondent of The Petrograd Bourse Gazette, writes for the London press that the premier's statement of war aims has widened and deepened the gulf between the west and revolutionary Russia, instead of bridging it. The premier's reference to Russia, says M. Farbman, will be interpreted there as giving Germany a free hand to deal with Russia as she desires. The writer accuses the premier of throwing over Russia in childish petulance and vindictiveness because the Bolsheviki have been guilty of a breach of diplomatic decorum.

TURMOIL IS CAUSED IN GERMAN POLITICS BY PEACE QUESTION

London, January 8.—A reply from the central powers to the statement of British war aims made by Premier Lloyd-George Saturday is awaited here with the greatest interest. It is believed they cannot decline to reply in some form and to make the reply more straightforward and definite than any previous statement of their aims.

But if the German papers correctly mirror the situation there, the test which the Bolsheviki have made of Germany's attitude toward the principle of no annexations has thrown Germany into political turmoil. Advices from the capitals of neutral countries bordering on Germany show that the opinion prevalent there is that one of the most severe national crises in the history of Germany is developing as a result of the difference of views between the militarist and non-militarist leaders regarding the government's attitude toward Russia.

It is reported generally that General von Ludendorff, as leader of the former group, has actually gone so far as to threaten the resignation of himself and Field Marshal von Hindenburg if further countenance is given even to such views as those advanced by men of the type of Dr. von Kuehlmann and Count Czernin, the German and Austrian ministers.

At the same time the view of Von Kuehlmann and Czernin fail to satisfy the German socialists who regard their middle-of-the-road policy as trickery and who also are determined that the spirit of the reichstag resolution must be followed sincerely and without qualification or reserve.

Neutral observers declare that the gap between the German parties suddenly has become a chasm so wide that there is little hope of bridging it, and that the development of an internal crisis of serious proportions seems inevitable.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the various parties in entente countries never appeared so completely united as in their support of the war aims formulated by Premier Lloyd-George.

RUSS DELEGATES AT BREST-LITOVSK TO DISCUSS PEACE

London, January 8.—The Russian peace delegation, including Foreign Minister Trotzky, reached Brest-Litovsk on Monday for the reopening of negotiations that afternoon, according to a Berlin dispatch received in Copenhagen and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph company.

Amsterdam, January 8.—Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, according to a dispatch to The Berlin Tageblatt, has been appointed an Austrian delegate to the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk. The count was named ambassador to the United States last spring, but was never officially received by the American government.

GERMANY TENDERS BEST WISHES TO FINNS.

Amsterdam, January 8.—At the opening of the session of the main committee of the German reichstag today President Feherenbach tendered to Finland Germany's best wishes on Finland having gained her independence and recognition of it by Russia, Sweden and Germany. The president added that he hoped good and lasting relations would be maintained by Germany and Finland, particularly in economic affairs.

The main committee then resumed its war deliberations.

BEAVERS NOT ALLOWED TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

Continued From First Page.

tried on a charge of drunkenness, was given a suspension of 29 days.

All the trials were held in open session, but the decision of the board on all of them was withheld for an executive session.

The old members of the police board present were: Commissioners Poole, Verner, Maddox, McCullough, McGhee, Barnwell, Chairman Vaughan and Mayor Candler, while the three new members, J. C. Little, W. C. Stradley and Perry Blackshear, were also in attendance.

An effort was made, through a motion made by Commissioner McCollough, to place the board on record as to the policy of dismissing every police found guilty of drinking, and several of the commissioners agreed that a policeman who would buy blind tiger liquor, or drink it, was guilty ont only of disobeying the rules, but also of gross neglect of duty. Mr. McCollough attempted to have his motion passed before action was taken upon the case of Policeman Lowe, who was charged with being drunk, but after a spirited debate in which Commissioners Little and Mayor Candler supported Mr. McCullough, the motion was lost.

FOR BONE DRYNESS MISSISSIPPI VOTES

Continued From First Page.

state and United States is asked. A Mann white slave act, operative intrastate, is also urged. The governor recommended the adoption of the Australian ballot and election machinery to enable all men in the army or navy to cast ballots in the approaching state elections. Abolishment of the office of state insurance commissioner and the union of this department with that of state bank examiner is recommended. It is also suggested that part of the work of the state department of agriculture be turned over to Clemson college.

The opening day was featured by resolutions calling for a short session, in view of the shortage of coal. It was proposed to cut the usual session of forty days in half and other time limits put forward, as well as a proposition forwarded to dispose of emergency legislation at this time, and return in May for the remainder of the session, when no consumption of fuel will result from the sessions.

Resolutions referring to the proposed prohibition amendment to the federal constitution were introduced in both houses. Immediate consideration was not pressed in the senate, and when immediate consideration was asked for in the house the required ten members necessary to postpone consideration objected and the resolution went over until tomorrow.

Lieutenant Governor A. J. Bethea in his opening address as president of the senate dwelt on the war.

One senator and seven members of the house were reported in army and naval service.

ADDRESS OF WILSON BROADCAST TO WORLD

New York, January 8.—President Wilson's address to congress today was distributed to every news center of the civilized world through essentially the same publicity machinery which was utilized in sending broadcast the president's address at the opening of congress December 4.

The committee on public information and the various governmental and commercial news agencies operating in North and South America, Europe, Africa, Australia and the Far East co-operated in publishing the address. So well laid were plans for heralding the president's words around the world that one hour and forty-five minutes after he began speaking word was received at the press censor's office here that the entire address had been delivered to allied centers in South America. Similiar messages were received at intervals of a few minutes after this hour telling of receipt of the address in other foreign capitals and news centers.

Walter S. Rogers, director the division of foreign press service of the committee on public information, tonight estimated the achievement will cost the government approximately $7,000.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS AND PATROL RAIDS

Feature the Fighting in All War Theaters—No Infantry Operations of Magnitude Are Reported.

New York, January 8.—(By Associated Press. From European Cables of the Day.)—On the fighting fronts there is little activity aside from artillery duels and small operations in the nature of raids. In one of these small affairs near Bullecourt, the Germans succeeded in entering a British trench, but later were driven out in a counter attack, leaving prisoners in the hands of Field Marshal Haig's men. Likewise, several small attacks against French positions were repulsed.

Although bad weather has fallen upon the Italian front, heavy bombardments are in progress on the northern part of the line from the Asiago plateau to the Piave river. At Monte Asolone, around which sanguinary fighting occurred several weeks ago, the Italians are violently shelling the Austro-German positions.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACK ON VERDUN FRONT

Paris, January 8.—German troops which attempted to advance on the Verdun front after a bombardment were driven back by the French fire last night, it is announced officially. Heavy artillery fighting continues on the Champagne front.

The report follows:

"In the Champagne there was active reciprocal artillery firing in the region of the heights.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) after a lively bombardment the enemy attempted to approach the French line in the region of Bethincourt. The French fire broke up the effort, inflicting losses on the enemy.

"The French, without losses, made a successful incursion into the German lines west of Roureuilles. The night was calm everywhere else.

"On Sunday French pilots brought down or severely damaged six German airplanes. French bombarding squadrons carried out several operations on Saturday. Chemical works at Ludwigshafen, railway stations at Fribourgen-Brisgau, the aviation ground at Neubreisach and factories at Rombach, Maizieres and Hagondange were bombed with many projectiles."

GERMANS RAID BRITISH POST.

London, January 8.—"An enemy party raided one of our posts yesterday noon in the neighborhood of Flesquieres," the war office announces. "One of our men is missing.

"Hostile artillery showed some activity during the night in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Passchendaele."

"This morning," says the official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters, "the enemy by a local attack, supported by minenwerfer, succeeded in gaining a footing in our trenches east of Bullecourt, but a counter attack was completely successful in restoring our line; eighteen prisoners were left in our hands.

"The hostile artillery was active during the day southeast of Ypres."

GERMAN REPORT ON OPERATIONS.

Berlin, January 8.—(Via London.)—The repulse of a small British attack near Bullecourt is reported in today's official communication. The announcement follows:

"Western Front—Army Group of Prince Rupprecht: Isolated sectors in Flanders and southwest of Cambrai were subjected at times to a violent fire. At dusk British companies attacked east of Bullecourt. They were repulsed.

"Army Group of Duke Albrecht: In the Sundgau, a lively artillery duel developed in the evening. It was revived early this morning after a quiet night.

"Eastern Front: There is nothing to report."

ALLIED ARTILLERY SHELLING TEUTONS ON ITALIAN FRONT

Berlin, January 8.—(Via London.)—The Austro-German lines in the Monte Asolone sector on the Italian front were subjected yesterday to sudden bursts of artillery fire at intervals, army headquarters announced today. There were similar demonstrations along the Piave line to the north of Vidor. The fire continued into the night. The statement reads:

"Italian Front: Throughout the day the enemy directed violent surprise firing attacks on Monte Asolone and on the Piave sector north of Vidor. At night also a lively artillery fire was kept up."

TEUTONS LOSE MANY AIRPLANES

London, January 8.—British aviators on the northern Italian front during the last week destroyed eight Austro-German machines and forced two others to the ground, the British war office announced today. The British in the aerial engagements lost only one airplane.

Rome, January 8.—The official statement from general headquarters today says:

"Snow and bad weather have reduced the fighting activity to a minimum. There were artillery actions of some intensity only in the eastern sector of the Asiago plateau and in the Monte Tomba, Monfenera and Montello regions. North of Monte Lemerle our reconnaissance patrols captured a few prisoners."

RUSSIAN TROOPS BEING WITHDRAWN ON MACEDONIA LINE

Berlin, January 8.—(Via London.)—Withdrawal of Russian troops from a sector on the Macedonian front is reported in today's statement from army headquarters. It follows:

"There was spirited artillery fighting between Lake Ochrida and Lake Presba, in the Cerna bend and between the Vardar and Lake Doiran. German jaegers brought in French prisoners from trenches west of Lake Presba which hitherto have been defended by Russians."

All fronts are embraced in the terms of the armistice agreed to between Russia and the central powers, and in conformity therewith the Russians in Macedonia evidently have been withdrawn from the trenches as were those in France recently. A contingent of Russian troops arrived at Saloniki in July, 1916. When the first Russians were landed it was said some 80,000 in all were expected.

French General Killed.

Paris, January 8.—The French General Lize, commanding the artillery on the Italian front, has been killed in action.

HAIG IS CONFIDENT OF GERMAN DEFEAT

Field Marshal Says Destruction of the Kaiser's Armies Has Been Brought Nearer. Reviews Operations Last Year.

London, January 8.—"The additional strength which the enemy can obtain from the events in Russia and Italy already has been largely discounted and the ultimate destruction of the enemy's field forces has been brought appreciably nearer," is the confident summing up by Field Marshal Haig, the British commander-in-chief in France and Belgium, of last year's work by the British army on the western front. This statement is contained in an official report of General Haig's spring and summer campaigns, which occupies twenty-six pages in today's official Gazette. The reports covers the period from the opening of the Arras offensive, April 9, to the conclusion of the Flanders offensive in November Subsequent events of the year, including the Cambral battle, will occupy a separate report which is to be published shortly.

General Haig closes today's report with a brief tribute to the Americans.

"During the year," says General Haig, "the United States has entered the war and taken up their part with all the well-known energy and ability of that great nation. Already many thousands of American soldiers are in France. Warm as is the welcome they received from the French people, nowhere will they find a more genuine or friendly greeting than among the ranks of the other great English-speaking armies."

Campaign Plan for the Year.

At the outset of his report General Haig explains how the general allied plan of campaign for the year was settled at a conference at French headquarters in November, 1916.

"The plan," the report says, "comprised a series of offensives on all fronts, so timid as to assist each other by depriving the enemy of the power of weakening any of his fronts to reinforce another."

This plan had to be modified on a wholesale scale from the very start, owing to a variety of unexpected developments, such as the Russian situation, the requirements of the allies and particularly in later months to adverse weather conditions.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the whole story of the year's work is a steady continuation of British successes and German setbacks, which give General Haig his ground for his optimistic conclusion.

"The Flanders offensive was maintained for three and a half months under most adverse conditions," says Field Marshal Haig. "The weather entailed almost superhuman exertions on the part of the troops of all arms. The enemy did his utmost to hold his ground and in endeavoring to do so used up no less than seventy-eight divisions, of which eighteen were engaged a second or third time after being withdrawn to rest and re-fit.

"Despite the magnitude of his efforts, it was the immense natural difficulties, accentuated manifold by abnormally wet weather rather than the enemy's resistance, which limited our progress and prevented the complete capture of the ridge.

British Struggled Through Mud.

"They attacked every time with absolute confidence in their power to overcome the enemy, even though sometimes they had to struggle through mud waist deep to reach him. As long as they could reach him they overcame him, but physical exhaustion compelled long pauses between advances. The full fruits of each success consequently were not always obtainable.

"Time after time the practically-beaten enemy was enabled to reorganize and relieve his men and bring up reinforcements behind the sea of mud which constituted his main protection. Notwithstanding the many difficulties much was achieved.

"Our captures in Flanders since the end of July amount to 24,000 prisoners, 74 guns and 941 machine guns. It is certain that the enemy losses exceeded ours.

"The most important of all is that our new and hastily trained armies again have shown that they are capable of meeting and beating the enemy's best troops under conditions which favored his defense.

"In this respect I desire to emphasize the supreme importance of adequate training prior to placing troops in the line of battle. It is essential, if sacrifice is to be avoided and success assured, that troops going into battle should first be given the opportunity for special training under officers who are to command them in the task which they are to be called upon to perform.

"The general conditions of the struggle this year have been very different from those contemplated at the conference in November, 1916. The great general and simultaneous offensive then agreed upon did not materialize. Russia, though some of her leaders made a fine effort, not only failed to give the help expected, but even failed to prevent the enemy from transferring forty fresh divisions from her front in exchange for tired ones used up in the west or from replacing his losses on the west by drafts of fresh men from the east.

The Italian Reverse.

"The combined Franco-British offensive in the spring was launched before Italy was ready and the splendid effort made by Italy later was unfortunately followed by developments which resulted in the weakening of the allied forces in this theater. In the circumstances the tasks for the British and French armies have been far heavier throughout the year than originally was anticipated.

"That under such circumstances we won the victories of Arras, Vimy and Messines and the French those at Moronvillers, Verdun and Malmaison, constitutes a record of which the allies have a right to be proud. The British armies have maintained a vigorous and continuous offensive throughout the period covered by this dispatch.

"In the operations at Arras, Messines, Lens and Ypres one hundred and thirty-one German divisions were engaged and defeated by less than half that number of British.

"Without reckoning the possibilities opened up by our territorial gains in Flanders and without considering the effect which a less vigorous prosecution of the war by us might have had in the other theaters, we have every reason to be satisfied with the results achieved in the past year's fighting."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY IN A SPLIT ABOUT FOOD

Zurich, January 8.—The Hungarian food minister, Count Hadik, has resigned owing to differences between Austria and Hungary over supplies of Hungarian foodstuffs for the Austrian civilian population, according to advices received here. The Hungarians assert that Austria's demands are extravagant and that they are far in excess of their peace time requirements. They also plead that a lack of coal and a shortage of cars renders impossible the transport of greater quantities of supplies to Austria. The coal famine in Hungary has disabled many industries and is seriously restricting the production of flour.

It is reported that Count Serenyi, minister of commerce, and Bela Mezossy, minister of agriculture, have resigned as a result of attacks in connection with the coal famine.

SENATOR HARDWICK HEADS IMMIGRATION

Washington, January 8.—Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, is scheduled to become chairman of the senate immigration committee, succeeding Senator Smith, of South Carolina, who has been selected by democratic leaders to head the interstate commerce committee. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, senior democrat on the immigration committee, prefers to retain his chairmanship of the agriculture committee. Senator Hardwick ranks next to Mr. Gore on the former.

SUBMARINE MET DOOM TRYING TO GET BALFOUR

After Firing a Torpedo That Missed, U-Boat Was Sunk by U. S. Warship.

Kansas City, January 8.—The story of an attempt by a German submarine to sink the ship on which Arthur J. Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs, returned to England after his visit to the United States, and of the destruction of the submarine by an American war vessel, is told in a letter to H. P. Wright, a broker here. Mr. Wright said the letter was from "an American business man now located in Canada," who was a passenger on the ship.

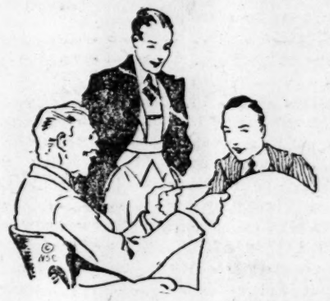
The letter says that the steamslhp was the Baltic, which left New York August 27. After three days' zig-zag course it reached Halifax and remained there eleven days. On September 4 it was "joined by fourteen convoys from New York and thirty destroyers," and the trip was begun. Out at sea, the letter says, eight British men-of-war joined them.

"At 7 o'clock September 14," the letter goes on, "as we were entering the English channel our captain got a rocket from a British trawler which notified him that there was a submarine back of him, on receipt of which information he turned his ship at right angles and the shot intended for us passed by. The American war vessel that was on our left enveloped itself in a dense black smoke and was on top of the submarine before it could adjust itself to submerge and blew it up."

Lawyers Advise Drinking

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"As an example, take clothing. While it has never been my policy, as you know, to preach or practice extravagance, I have discovered by experience that bargains are generally those things for which you pay dearest in the beginning, but least in the end."

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Our prices begin at $18.50 for splendid Suits and Overcoats, and then end before an extravagant figure is reached.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LOWRY NATIONAL BANK

At Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, at the Close of Business on December 31st, 1917.

RESOURCES.

1. a Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)		$ 9,029,320.59
2. Overdrafts, unsecured		2,745.32
4. a Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		200,000.00
5. U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):		
a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$ 1,000,000.00	
b U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	25,000.00	
f U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	55,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		1,080,000.00
6. a Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent and 4 per cent		550,800.00
7. Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		
b Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$ 23,000.00	
c Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	148,428.16	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		171,428.16
8. Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		22,000.00
9. Stock of Federal Reserve bank (50 per cent of subscription)		60,000.00
12. Real estate owned other than banking house		15,228.15
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve bank		620,830.13
14. Items with Federal Reserve bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		369,706.45
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		1,606,034.83
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14 and 15		767,403.66
17. Exchanges for clearing house		335,253.58
19. Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		36,036.62
20. Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer and due from U. S. treasurer		50,000.00
21. Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on notes and bills receivable, not past due		6,753.84
Total		$14,923,566.85

LIABILITIES.

23. Capital stock paid in		$ 1,000,000.00
24. Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
25. a Undivided profits		236,832.41
26. Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		80,517.01
29. Circulating notes outstanding		992,300.00
31. Net amounts due to national banks		876,220.49
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies (other than included in items 30 or 31)		2,417,016.04
Total of items 31 and 32	$ 3,293,236.53	
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
33. Individual deposits subject to check		6,266,478.93
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		169,437.63
35. Certified checks		5,927.37
36. Cashier's checks outstanding		5,971.42
39. Dividends unpaid		30,000.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40	$ 6,481,874.97	
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
41. Certificates of deposits (other than for money borrowed)		200,000.00
43. Postal savings deposits		11,471.94
44. Other time deposits		1,427,424.02
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, items 41, 42, 43 and 44	$ 1,638,895.96	
53. Acceptances executed for customers		200,000.00
Total		$14,923,566.85

STATE OF GEORGIA, County of Fulton, ss:

I, H. Warner Martin, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. WARNER MARTIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1918.

(SEAL.) HENRY A. PURTELL, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

E. P. M'BURNEY,
WILMER L. MOORE,
J. H. NUNNALLY,
Directors.

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A small amount rubbed thoroughly on the chest, and placed in each nostril at bedtime, will absorb congestion, drive out fever, and give relief in one night.

Recommended especially for croupy children, and all who have bronchial affections, as it strengthens the lungs and makes them less susceptible to atmospheric changes. Price 25c.

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CAN'T you just taste that cup of good old Luzianne Coffee? Steaming hot and ready to give you a whole dayfull of pep and go.

The flavor is wonderfully good and the aroma—get it?—oh, ma honey!

Better run quick and get a bright, clean tin of Luzianne while it's there. If you don't like it—every bit of it—then your grocer will give you back every cent you paid for it. Try Luzianne today and see how mighty good it is.

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Our business shows a remarkable growth for 1917. We are determined to still further increase the sale of Luzianne Coffee during 1918. To insure this, we are putting on an advertising campaign of greater magnitude than ever. We mean to add a number of high-grade salesmen to our force right away. Tell us in your first letter why you are the man for such a job. All communications treated in confidence. Address, The Reily-Taylor Co., New Orleans, La.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, THICK, WAVY, FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Draw a moist cloth through hair and double its beauty at once.

Save your hair! Dandruff disappears and hair stops coming out.

Immediate?—Yes! Certain?—that's the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after an application of Danderine. Also try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil, and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits those whose hair has been neglected or is scraggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, charming lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will spend a few cents for a bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.—(adv.)

THE CONSTITUTION

ESTABLISHED 1868.

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CLARK HOWELL

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ONE PRICE FOR ALL.

The Constitution has direct and positive knowledge of the following facts in connection with a small coal transaction which took place within a period of less than half an hour yesterday:

A housewife residing in a suburb of Atlanta, practically without fuel, called a suburban fuel dealer by telephone and asked for some coal. The dealer replied that later in the day he expected a limited supply, but would take no order for more than half a ton. A half ton, he said, would cost the purchaser $4.75 at the yard, she to bear cost of delivery, as the company would make no deliveries. The "deal" was closed.

The lady immediately called her husband at his place of business in Atlanta, and related to him the details of the transaction she, in her extremity, had just made; whereupon, the "man of the house" himself got the coal dealer on the wire, asked him about his excessive charge and notified him that the matter would be taken up with the federal authorities.

And without a moment's hesitation on the dealer's part $1 was lopped off of the price of the half ton of coal!

The point is this: If we're going to have regulation of coal prices, let's have it; and on a basis whereby any woman or any six-year-old child will be charged no more than any man—whatever his position in business or his standing in the community, or the dealer's personal acquaintance with him, may be!

In this particular instance the fact that the lady in question had a husband with some knowledge of business and "nerve" enough to back up his rights as a citizen, made a difference of $2 in the price of one ton of coal!

No person, not even the humblest, most helpless woman or child in the community, should need such protection against extortion and greed on the part of dealers in necessities!

We should have only one standard for fuel, and other necessary commodity prices, if we have regulation at all; and any dealer who would take advantage of a woman's helplessness and deviate from that fixed standard, should be held for an accounting.

This is not the only decidedly ugly charge that has been made within the last few days against the manner in which the fuel conditions in Atlanta and vicinity are being handled.

Rev. J. W. Ham, for instance, made some very damaging statements from his pulpit in the Tabernacle Baptist church last Sunday night—statements and charges that cannot simply be brushed aside with a wave of the hand and the counter statement that "they're not true."

Mr. Ham is a reputable clergyman, pastor of a large congregation of representative Atlanta people; and when he stands before the public with sworn affidavits in his hand with which to substantiate his assertions, he must be noticed. What he said is either true or it isn't true. If it is true, then something is woefully wrong with the way things are being handled; if not, then the public should know that Mr. Ham was wrong.

These things ought to be sifted to the bottom. They cannot be ignored—charges and damaging rumors of crookedness and collusion in connection with the fuel business in Atlanta are coming altogether too thick and too fast, and there are too many of them for them to be ignored.

It is time for somebody to take hold of this matter and go to the bottom of it; and it is gratifying to the public that Governor Dorsey has urged a thorough, impartial investigation of the whole situation. And it is to be hoped that out of it will come the facts.

RAIL MEN AND THEIR JOBS.

Since the railroads of the country passed from private into federal government control there has been considerable speculation on the part of railroad employees, especially those in positions not directly in connection with the actual operation of trains, as to their security in their jobs.

In many instances, particularly in cases of men hitherto engaged in solicitation of traffic, freight and passenger, in "foreign" offices, this uncertainty has given rise to actual restiveness, if not discouragement.

But, in the light of justice and the attitude of the government thus far, all of this uneasiness and fear is without justification. As is made clear by W. B. Biddle, president of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway, in a recent communication to The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and which is reprinted elsewhere upon this page, the employees of the American railroads have well-established rights—rights secured "by long years of faithful and loyal service to their companies"—which the government is bound to respect, and which it undoubtedly will respect.

It stands to reason, of course, that, with the necessary elimination of competition, it will be found that under federal operation the roads are carrying a considerable amount of "excess baggage" in their various departments—but most of these men will have plenty to do, and they will not, of course, be summarily thrown out upon the world without employment.

As a general rule these employees are men of long experience and of peculiar ability, and they will be needed by the government—if not in their present positions, in some other; and they will be retained in railroad employ. Perhaps some of the younger and more inexperienced men may be transferred to other lines, but none need fear that the government is going to make a wholesale clean sweep.

The roads have contributed thousands of young men to the army. The next draft and subsequent drafts will naturally take from the service a great many more, leaving numerous places in essential branches of the rail service to be filled. And it is not probable that any railroad employee will be thrown out of work through the elimination of his position without his being given ample time in which to secure himself in employment elsewhere.

There is no occasion for worry; because Uncle Sam is not going to confiscate rail employees' jobs any more than he confiscated rail securities holders' property. The government can be relied upon to do the fair thing by all holders of railroad positions just as it will do the fair thing by the holders of railroad property.

THE 4th DISTRICT ELECTION.

A special election to choose a successor to ex-Congressman W. C. Adamson from the Fourth Georgia district takes place on Wednesday, the 16th instant, the convention nominee being W. C. Wright.

Mr. Wright was nominated on a straight, unequivocal, stand-by-the-president platform, backing that platform with his own personal record of loyalty to the administration and by lending his every possible effort to enhance every movement and thought intended to strengthen the country's and the administration's position.

His opposition in the campaign for election is that which rests only upon hostility to the president and upon antagonism to legislation enacted to back the boys answering the call to their country's flag.

As to a choice under these conditions there is but one thing for every loyal, patriotic citizen of the Fourth Congressional district to do; that is, **to support the man who supports our country and our president!**

Already the republican organization of the state, realizing that no issue of partisan politics is involved, has taken a very patriotic and commendable step and advised all republicans in the district to support Mr. Wright.

He will, of course, be elected overwhelmingly, provided the voters of the district do not take too much for granted, consider his nomination equivalent to his election, and remain away from the polls on election day!

Therein the only possible danger lies! The only possible thing that can hold down the vote for him is over-confidence—cocksureness of his election—on the part of his supporters.

Every citizen in the district who wants Mr. Adamson's successor to be a man worthy of succeeding such a distinguished gentleman, regardless of their confidence of Mr. Wright's election, should regard it as a privilege to vote to sustain the principles represented in his candidacy.

So let no loyal citizen of the fourth district shirk his duty on the 16th. Let there be no doubt about Georgia's answer to the chicken-hearted, vacillating, cowardly crew that would stamp the hall-mark of shame upon Georgia's name at this time.

SENATORIAL CAMOUFLAGE!

Georgia's junior senator is coming in for an ample share of castigation by the press of the south because of his repeated and relentless activities patently intended to serve no purpose other than to badger President Wilson and impede the progress of the American government in its war on German autocracy.

The resolution recently introduced by Hardwick in the senate, attacking the right of the president's cabinet members to hold office, inasmuch as they were not renominated by the president for senatorial confirmation following President Wilson's inauguration upon his second term, is, of course, a part of the game of presidential defiance that he is playing.

The president's action is characterized in the resolution as being "contemptuous disregard of senatorial courtesy!"

The truth is, the resolution is nothing less than an awkward effort at political camouflage.

The Georgia junior senator takes this method of announcing that he is the president's enemy, openly and avowedly, and that he wants the public to know that he will give no quarter in the fight he has undertaken.

That's the position of Hardwick; and that's all there is in, or back of, this foolish, piddling resolution!

And the worst of it is that it's a winter without daylight to burn.

JUST FROM GEORGIA

By Frank L. Stanton



Tollable Well in Dixie.

I.

We're tollable well in Dixie Land,
Up an' able to follow the band,
To shuffle the cards an' play our hand—
Oh, we're tollable well in Dixie!

II.

No Grouchtown valley of solemn sighs
Puttin' a veil on the Morning's eyes;
The Sun breaks bright through the blizzard-skies,—
Oh, we're tollable well in Dixie!

III.

Hope for what's comin', an' strength in strife;
Joy smilin' bright at the table of Life;
Love, an' a kiss for the sweetheart an' wife,—
Oh, we're tollable well in Dixie!

* * * * *

The Impolite War.

"I don't disremember my ole war days," said Brother Williams, "an' w'en I sees de new race gwine off ter de new war I gits de feelin' like I wants ter foller 'um roun' in it, like what I use ter, in de ole war, w'en we lived on pra'r an' peaches, in season, an' had mo' grace than grits fer br'akfas'. But war-doin's hez done changed so, dey's no perliteness in 'um any mo', an' you dunno w'en yo' head's blowed off, much less havin' time ter kick a bungshell outen de way 'fo' it 'sturbed de kunnel, at his br'akfas'! De truth is, de worl' done got so new dat it sho' will have ter have a interduction ter Heaven—ef ever it rolls dat high again!"

* * * * *

The Lightless Night.

I.

It's every day, and a task brand-new,
But the will and way for the pullin' through,
And the Lightless Night is the night for you,
And "We won't go home till mornin'!"

II.

Meatless—wheatless—drinkless, too,
The ship sails sure with the singin' crew;
But the Lightless Night is the night for you,
And "We won't go home till mornin'!"

* * * * *

Well, It Would Be a Fire Alarm.

Some folks just will hunt trouble! Listen to The Columbus Enquirer-Sun man:

"Suppose that if on a cold Sunday night after you had builded a good fire in the stove, and it was beginning to burn pretty well, and that you had shoved in a few more lumps of black diamonds, and then were standing around talking to a friend about a serious national question, all at once the stovepipe, 'bout 'steen joints altogether, should begin falling all around, wouldn't you think about saying your prayers?"

* * * * *

Li'l' New Year Chillun.

I.

"Li'l' New Year chillun"—
So dey callin' you;
But lissen what I tell you:—
We's mos'ly chillun, too!

II.

An' all so mighty tired
Of fur ways whar we roam,
We all time wishin'—wishin'
Dey'd call de chillun Home!

* * * * *

Reminiscent.

The Charlotte News says:

"Coal is being delivered now in this town in crocus sacks with the applicant doing the draying on his back. How this carries us back to the old roost-raiding days!"

* * * * *

And He Had a Match.

Not all of us are as fortunate as the praying brother in Br'er Williams' hymn:

"Prayed ter de Lawd fer fire
In de strength of amazin' grace,
An'd de harricane blowed
A lightwood-load
Right ter de fireplace!"

* * * * *

A Texas Tip.

"Of course," says George Bailey, "the war department may bar the married men from the army if it wants to, but it is depriving the country of the services of the men who are experienced fighters and who can take a world of punishment."

* * * * *

And It Won't Rain Tomorrow.

No need of resolutions
In drybone town or glen;
Not even Wealth
May drink your health,
And nobody says: "Say when!"

* * * * *

A Philosopher's View.

De middle er de road ain't de safest place, after all. I has had ter drive 'roun' many a big tree what fell 'cross it.

Rail Workers Have Rights That U. S. Will Respect

(From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Editor Globe-Democrat: I have read the editorial in your paper of yesterday with a great deal of interest and desire to congratulate you on the very clear and fair-minded view taken of the change from individual to governmental direction of railroads.

I am particularly impressed with the suggestion that the present organization of the American railroads, built up through a long period of active effort through strenuous and difficult problems in the past, should not be disturbed at this time.

Naturally, with all railroads unified under government direction, with a guaranteed basis of earnings, solicitation of traffic will be unnecessary. Many vacancies created by enlistment and the first draft have already been filled from the ranks of soliciting forces. The second draft will, without doubt, call many more railroad employees to the colors, thus making it possible to find employment for all.

It must not be forgotten by the public, and I am sure will not be overlooked by the government, that the employees of American railroads have secured employees' rights by long years of faithful and loyal service to their companies. Largely because of economic reasons this service has not received the recognition, in all cases, that it deserved, but at all times there has been a deep-seated feeling in the minds of railway executives that an obligation existed on the part of the railway companies to give continuous employment to the men who had served them faithfully. The government has long recognized the plan of civil service, and we know that government employees are not released from employment because of changes in administration or temporary upheavals in organization. Again, we have in effect pension plans on many of our larger systems, pension rights being based on continuous and faithful service. No fair-minded man will take the position that the rights of this system should be cast aside and have years of service go for naught. If such rights were ignored at this time it would discredit the employers of labor and widen the breach between the employer and the employee.

While the railroads are united under the control of the director general of railroads, it does not seem to me that it is necessary, at this time, to decide on a wholesale release of employees simply because it is found wise to suspend present methods.

The policy of the Frisco company will be to respect the rights of all its employees and utilize their services to the best advantage in carrying out the plans and principles of operation laid down by the director general of railroads.

W. B. BIDDLE,
President St. Louis and San Francisco Ry.
St. Louis, Mo., January 3, 1918.

TWO NEW COMMITTEES ADD TO ACTIVITIES OF RED CROSS

Every department of the local Red Cross chapter has begun the New Year work with patriotic activity—two new committees have been added to the year's program of work, to be known as a committee on permanent membership and one on appropriations.

Frank Inman, vice president of the chapter, will act as chairman of the appropriations committee, assisted by Mrs. Frederick Hodgson and Mrs. R. L. Foreman.

To this committee will be referred requisitions for wool and hospital materials, and passed upon by the appropriations committee, purchases can be made. This new committee will further the business side of the chapter's work.

The permanent membership committee will follow up the work of the Christmas membership drive and will also secure renewals of memberships. The personnel of the committee has not yet been announced.

Colquitt Is Chairman.

Judge Walter Colquitt heads the committee on invitation to invite Mr. Taft to speak on the Red Cross work at home and abroad during his visit to Camp Gordon in the latter part of the month. The invitation committee includes Colonel Pomeroy, Judge Arthur Powell, H. M. Atkinson and Judge Mell R. Wilkinson.

As a committee to arrange for the address of Mr. Taft, Lee Ashcraft has appointed the following well-known Atlanta women interested in Red Cross work: Mrs. Howard McCall, Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, Mrs. T. T. Stevens, Mrs. Charles Rice, Mrs. W. O. Mitchell, Mrs. W. F. Dykes, Mrs. Samuel Inman, Mrs. Charles J. Haden, Mrs. John K. Ottley, Mrs. Ben Phillips and Mrs. James L. Dickey.

Beginning on Monday the work of the Red Cross auxiliaries will center at the Red Cross house, 358 Peachtree street, where there is ample space and where a strong committee of direction will be in charge. This committee includes Mrs. W. E. Mansfield, Mrs. H. F. West, Mrs. Waldon, Mrs. W. C. Wardlaw.

These ladies will be at the Red Cross house every morning from 9 until 5 o'clock to give all information desired pertaining to Red Cross work. Here, too, will be given out all materials for garments; also the cut garments ready for making.

The Work Room.

This removal of all the auxiliaries to the Red Cross house for work will relieve the congestion at the Red Cross work room, 15 Peachtree street, and leave more room for work there, especially needed now that the management has undertaken to make another assignment of hospital dressings and garments during the month of January.

"We need workers and regular ones," said Mrs. Eugene Black, chairman of the Atlanta work room, Tuesday.

"We cannot complain, however, for even during this cold weather, the work room has been well filled with faithful women every day. But we need more."

Some Sidelights On the Great War

THE STANDARD SHIP.

BY P. TYE.

London.—Now that England has launched its first standard ship, it becomes permissible to print some of the details of the English plan to counteract the losses due to the German submarine pirates.

Four classes of standard ships are now being built in all the more prominent shipbuilding yards of Great Britain. They are:

Class A—Single deck ships of 8,000 tons.
Class B—Double-deck ships of 8,000 tons.
Class C—Ships of 5,000 tons.
Class D—Ships of 3,000 tons.

Ultimately there are to be two more classes, E and F, whose construction is still open to experiment.

The first ship to be launched, which belongs to the Class A division, was completed in a little over five months. She is expected to be duplicated, as the yards which built her organize the facilities for more rapid production, in from four to four and a half months.

She is intended for use as a grain-carrying ship, as are all the single-deckers under contemplation. Double-deckers are to be used for all classes of cargo.

The ship's construction has been standardized throughout. Hull, engines and machinery are all to be made to go together with a minimum loss of time. The greatest loss of time thus obviated is in the installation of the engines, which are to go into the hull complete.

A good deal of attention has been paid to speed in the planning of the standardized ships, while another important feature to receive attention is provided in the large hatchways, both facilitating loading and unloading and making the ship almost self-trimming. The notion throughout is that the ships should not only be built for speed on the sea, but should be speedily worked in port.

Special Accommodations for Crew.

Much attention has been paid to accommodations for the crews, the plans in this respect having received the co-operation and approval of the seamen's unions of Great Britain. In place of the dingy forecastle of the usual tramp steamer, the crews are provided with two-bunked cabins or cubicles in the poop, and separate mess-rooms are provided for firemen and sailors.

These improvements are hailed with great jubilation by the unions as a long-postponed victory for the men of the sea. In fact, it may be said that Germany's submarine warfare has accomplished this much for Great Britain. It has brought her seamen to a plane of recognition which they have never enjoyed before—a plane of recognition to which most thinking men in Great Britain will concede they have long been entitled.

There are many other details of the new standard ships which will become known after the war, but which now are not permitted to be published. I have seen some of them—a very few of them—and I can say this much: That Germany's submarine warfare has brought about a revolution on the seas, a revolution which will place Great Britain in a stronger position than ever at the close of the war.

The ships are being built by private contractors, but under rigid governmental supervision. They are not being left to the ordinary exigencies of profit and loss, but are a governmental project, although they are to be operated by private shipping companies. They are entered on the British shipping registries as under the ownership of "His Majesty represented by the Shipping Controller."

Remuneration for Operation Fixed.

The remuneration from the shipping companies which will lease them for operating has been fixed on an extremely moderate basis—$1,500 a year for the first two classes; $1,250 for the next two; $1,000 a year for every steamer above four, and $250 a year for the supply of a superintendent engineer. They will be allotted among the private companies by the shipping controller, who will have close supervision of their runs, diverting them into the channels where they are most needed.

The aims which have governed the planning of the fleet of standardized ships have been adequately set forth by the men who have planned them.

"Every yard is full of the work," said Sir Joseph Maclay, the shipping controller. "These ships are being built for the nation in time of need, and it is felt that the workmen and employers alike will put forth of their best to produce them with the utmost rapidity.

"The conception of the standardized ship at the beginning was to use as little steel as possible and to have them rapidly delivered. The first vessel has been built in five months, and it is expected that similar vessels will be turned out in from four to four and a half months. The various types are constructed as economically as possible.

Adjusted for Rapid Loading.

"The ships are adjusted for rapid loading and discharging. Some of them are specially adapted for carrying grain, being single-deckers, others with twin decks will be suitable for any class of cargo. The engine room is large and airy—in fact, everything about them is of the most modern character."

Sir Leo Money, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the shipping control department, has said:

"There is no doubt that standardization in such a period as this gives a more productive result in shipbuilding than if we had merely asked the shipbuilders to repeat their customary designs. The latter, doubtless, might give quicker immediate results, in some cases at least, but for such a purpose as the authorities have in view, standardization holds the field.

"The first ship marks the first step in the great program of shipbuilding which is designed, in combination with the great work of the navy in its offensive against submarines, to bring us to the happy point at which our gains in new ships will compensate for our losses. At the same time, America will be developing her magnificent resources, and thus we have the assurance that within a certain period, the shipping of the allies will exhibit a gain instead of a loss, in spite of all the efforts of an unscrupulous enemy."

A good many questions are already being asked here in London concerning the effect of the standardized ships on Great Britain's mercantile marine after the war. No combination of private firms will then be in the same position as the state with its vast fleet of standardized ships. What disposition will then be made of the state's ships is a matter that has not been broached.

In the meantime, however, the construction of fast mail liners, of cargo liners and of all the other innumerable types that go to make up a great mercantile marine, is being postponed in favor of the concentration of Great Britain's shipbuilding facilities on the standardized ships.

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HARDWICK ATTACK ON PRESIDENT IS RESENTED

"SENATORIAL COURTESY."

(From The Savannah Morning News.)

Senator Hardwick, according to a story from Washington, is going to make a speech, and intends to take for his text the continuance in office of the members of the president's cabinet from Mr. Wilson's first term on into the present term, without their names having been submitted a second time to the senate for confirmation. It is indicated that he is all worked up about this, as he describes it as a "contemptuous disregard of senatorial courtesy." Evidently he has not very high opinion of the senate himself if he thinks it will turn aside in the period of a great war when the very liberty of America is at stake to cavil over such a flimsy thing as senatorial courtesy and especially over such a nebulous "disregard" of that flimsy thing as the matter to which he refers.

Is it the business of a senator from the great state of Georgia to take up the time of the senate in these days and attempt to nag the president of the United States in these troubled times with such foolishness? How can he expect to be treated courteously when he so misrepresents Georgia? As it appears to The Morning News the paramount duty of a Georgia senator now is to serve his nation in the war as best he can, and to stand as high as he may among the senators of the nation as the representative of his state, and certainly it is not a part of his duty to spend his time with so piddling a thing as "senatorial courtesy."

It likely will happen that the president will pay no attention to him at all. Perhaps all that would be necessary anyhow would be to borrow Champ Clark's somewhat famous remark on another occasion—"Shoo fly!"

"BAITING THE PRESIDENT."

(From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.)

"Tom Bill" Hardwick, the little fellow who the democrats of Georgia, in an ill-starred moment, sent to represent them in the United States senate, has so far emerged from the cloud of odium and obscurity in which his anti-American, pro-German activities had enveloped him, to force himself on public attention by arraigning President Wilson for "contemptuous disregard of senatorial courtesy" for failure to renominate his hold-over cabinet officers and send the names to the senate for confirmation at the beginning of his second administration.

Think of it! The president of the United States indicted for "contemptuous disregard" of old "senatorial courtesy!"

"By what warrants of law or authority," asks this little microscopic Georgia lawyer, do the present cabinet officers hold their offices?

Has it remained for the president of the United States to be brought to the bar of the senate on the charge of lese majeste by "Tom Bill" Hardwick, the pariah of Georgia patriotism?

What deviation from practice and precedent President Wilson may have made in not sending in the names of his hold-over cabinet officers for re-confirmation we are not prepared at the moment to determine, but we scarcely think it can be a new and unheard-of thing, in violation of the constitution. As a matter of fact, members of the cabinet in their capacity as official advisers of the president are unknown to the constitution. It came to be the practice for the president to take the heads of these great departments into conference on matters of state, and out of this grew the president's cabinet. But so far as we know, the conditions of their office and its tenure have never been expressly changed. They are still presidential appointees, governed by the practice observed in relation to all the president's appointments.

As for "Tom Bill" Hardwick's resolution, if the senate does not make short work of it the country will have fresh reason to show its contempt for "senatorial courtesy" and to find out a way to issue a writ of "quo warranto" to find out "by what law and authority" it exists.

HEALTH TALKS

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

A few weeks ago we published a letter from an indignant woman who protested against the filthy and dangerous habit of clerks in certain stores, who insist upon smearing saliva over articles they are wrapping up, especially articles of food which are to be eaten uncooked. The correspondent declared that she had been forced to turn away and leave such articles in the hands of the guilty clerk more than once, when the salivary bath was unusually profuse. Now comes a clerk with a rather telling rejoinder:

"The question was brought forcibly home while I was waiting on a customer this morning. She was buying napkins and asked whether they were linen. She spat upon her finger and tested the material for herself. No one eats napkins, I suppose, but we clerks have to handle them after that filthy trick or some of the fine lady customers!

"Another customer placed one piece of money in her mouth while she reached in her purse for another. Someone will have to handle that saliva-polluted money. Perhaps some ignoramus with syphilis or other contagious disease had been sucking the same coin an hour before the lady tried it!

"A third took her filthy lucre—and, believe me, filthy was the word—out of a very sorry-looking handkerchief and I had to handle that tainted money, and I had gone to wash my hands, as you insist one should do immediately after such exposure, the head of my department would probably give me a good call-down. A clerk has something else to do than washing her hands.

"It has been a rule in our store for a long time that any clerk caught sticking his or her fingers in her mouth would find herself in trouble with the powers above. It is probably a good rule, for the clerks' own welfare. But we would like to see some of our fine ladies who come in limousines adopt habits of plain decency."

The young woman has said it.

We have often said it in other words.

You can't judge a person's personal cleanliness by looking at him or her.

Some of our best families are very uncleanly indeed.

Cleanliness, apart from the mere sanitary aspect of it, is something that begins in the cerebrum.

The newly rich—the American aristocracy—have not yet acquired the cerebral center of cleanliness. It comes with evolution, slowly.

LITTLE LOCALS ABOUT THINGS OF CITY INTEREST

Palmer Pease, well known in Atlanta police circles, is in the lock-up again. This time he is charged with swindling Rev. B. R. Thornbury, pastor of Inman Park Baptist church. According to the statement of Mr. Thornbury, Palmer came to his house one night last week and told him that a colored minister had just died and his flock had raised all of the money to pay his funeral expenses except $2.75. This sum was given him, and the police, hearing about it, arrested him. At the trial Tuesday Palmer admitted that there was no such minister and was bound over on a charge of cheating and swindling.

Burglars entered the office of Drs. Bunch & Landham, 824 Healey building, and stole about $200 in checks and cash Monday night. The checks were locked in a small metal box in a drawer in a desk. One check, payable to Dr. Allen Bunch for $18.67, payable by the United States treasury department, was missing and also a check of $35, payable to the firm of Bunch & Landham, indorsed by Mrs. Allen Bunch. Only $3 in currency was stolen.

The state railroad commission, in a decision announced Tuesday, denied the petition of Georgia carriers for authority to close their freight receiving depots at 4 o'clock in the afternoon instead of at the present hours, in cities of more than 10,000 population.

The petition of W. E. Dunn, Jr., J. C. Glore and others, asking for improved service on the Fair street-Grant park trolley line, will be heard before the state railroad commission this morning at 10 o'clock.

The president has affirmed the decision of Southern Georgia District Board No. 2, in the case of L. S. Powell, of Johnson county, according to announcement at the office of the adjutant general Tuesday.

W. C. Cousens, founder and first president of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, was the guest of honor and principal speaker at an open meeting Tuesday night of the Greater Atlanta chapter, at 8 West Alabama street. Mr. Cousens' address was along the line of the educational development of all classes of engineers to promote increased efficiency. The meeting was also addressed by F. W. Douglas, master mechanic of the L. & N. terminals.

The new officers of the city government of Kirkwood were installed at a meeting of the city council Monday night. They are as follows: L. J. Cassels, mayor; Fred C. Murphy, M. E. Williams, W. F. Helms and J. T. Ellis, new councilmen; McCord B. Roberts, C. P. Watson, W. R. Ivey, J. J. Felton, hold-over members; O. O. Ray, secretary; Miss M. G. Bischer, assistant secretary; M. H. Phillips, city marshal; S. S. Gibson, assistant marshal, and H. C. Burr, treasurer.

A marked increase in membership of the Atlanta Theosophical society, as a result of the Rogers series of lectures last week by the national organizer and lecturer, L. W. Rogers, was noted at Tuesday night's meeting of the local organization. The public is cordially invited to an open meeting of the theosophists in their rooms in the Atlanta Trust building next Sunday afternoon, when every phase of theosophy will be interestingly discussed, according to announcement at Tuesday night's meeting, which was featured by an address by Warren Barnett on the subject "How to Live and Retain Health."

TOMLINSON TO LECTURE AT Y. M. C. A. ON FRIDAY

Edward Tomlinson will give a lecture to the members of the boys' division at the Y. M. C. A. Friday night. Mr. Tomlinson traveled for the Alkahest Lyceum bureau up until the summer months and then the Ratcliffe chautauqua booked Sergeant Tomlinson. Mr. Tomlinson is a native Georgian and is now located in the 307th company of engineers at Camp Gordon. The boys' orchestra will render patriotic airs and the boys are looking forward to a big treat.

AS IN LONG AGO

I.

Waiting, dearie, waiting,
In the after-glow
For your coming, dearie,
As in "long ago,"
Ah, your golden tresses,
And your love-lit eyes
Rivaled all the splendor
Of the starry skies!

II.

Waiting, dearie, waiting—
But I wait in vain!
Violets and lilies
Winter's frost has slain;
The flowers you once cherished
Here beside me lie,
Withered—oh, but fragrant
As my memory!

III.

Waiting, dearie, waiting
Only in my dreams—
Violets and lilies
And the golden gleams
Of your tresses, dearie,
And the love-lit glow
Beaming down upon me
As in "long ago!"

—AUGUSTA WALL.

"Russian freedom must not be had at the expense of the freedom of Belgium and France."—Trotsky.

LEON TROTZKY'S MESSAGE TO THE WORLD

As sent to the people of this section.

WILL APPEAR EXCLUSIVELY IN THE CONSTITUTION

Beginning January 13 and Continuing Daily to End.

LEON TROTZKY, foreign minister of the BOLSHEVIKI and leader of the RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, has written a book—probably the most remarkable and sensational book ever published. It tells, frankly and fully, the hopes, aims and plans of the man who is endeavoring to lead the Russian people out of monarchical night into the dawn of a new day of freedom.

THE ALLIED NATIONS, including AMERICA, now realize that Trotzky is WORKING FOR A REAL WORLD PEACE—not merely a separate peace for Russia.

THE CONSTITUTION has secured for this section the exclusive right to publication of this remarkable and sensational book—

THE BOLSHEVIKI AND WORLD PEACE

Tell your news dealer to start The Constitution to you RIGHT NOW, if you want to know THE INSIDE FACTS about the most important of recent developments in the GREAT WORLD WAR.

"OVER THE TOP"

By Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey

(Continued From Yesterday.)

CHAPTER V.

Mud, Rats and Shells.

I must have slept for two or three hours, not the refreshing kind that results from clean sheets and soft pillows, but the sleep that comes from cold, wet and sheer exhaustion.

Suddenly, the earth seemed to shake and a thunderclap burst in my ears. I opened my eyes—and I was slashed all over with sticky mud, and men were picking themselves up from the bottom of the trench. The parapet on my left had toppled into the trench, completely blocking it with a wall of tossed-up earth. The man on my left lay still. I rubbed the mud from my face, and an awful sight met my gaze—his head was smashed to a pulp, and his steel hel met was full of brains and blood. A German "Minnie" (trench motor) had exploded in the next traverse. Men were digging into the soft mass of mud in a frenzy of haste. Strecher-bearers came up the trench on the double. After a few minutes of digging, three still, muddy forms on stretchers were carried down the communication trench to the rear. Soon they would be resting "somewhere in France," with a little wooden cross over their heads. They had done their bit for King and Country, had died without firing a shot, but their services were appreciated, nevertheless.

Later on, I found out their names. They belonged to our draft.

I was dazed and motionless. Suddenly a shovel was pushed into my hands, and a rough but kindly voice said:

"Here, my lad, lend a hand clearing the trench, but keep your head down, and look out for snipers. One of the Fritz's is a daisy, and he'll get you if you're not careful."

Lying on my belly on the bottom of the trench, I filled sandbags with the sticky mud, they were dragged to my rear by the other men, and the work of rebuilding the parapet was on. The harder I worked, the better I felt. Although the weather was cold, I was soaked with sweat.

Occasionally a bullet would crack overhead, and a machine gun would kick up the mud on the bashed-in parapet. At each crack I would duck and shield my face with my arm. One of the older men noticed this action of mine, and whispered:

"Don't duck at the crack of a bullet, Yank; the danger has passed—you never hear the one that wings you. Always remember that if you are going to get it, you'll get it, so never worry."

This made a great impression on me at the time, and from then on I adopted his motto, "If you're going to get it, you'll get it."

After an hour's hard work, all my nervousness left me, and I was laughing and joking with the rest.

At 1 o'clock, dinner came up in the form of a dixie of hot stew.

I looked for my canteen. It had fallen off the fire step, and was half buried in the mud. The man on my left noticed this, and told the corporal, dishing out the rations, to put my share in his mess tin. Then he whispered to me, "Always take care of your mess tin, mate."

I had learned another maxim of the trenches.

That stew tasted fine. I was as hungry as a bear. We had "seconds," or another helping, because three of the men had "gone west," killed by the explosion of the German trench mortar, and we ate their share, but still I was hungry, so I filled in with bully beef and biscuits. Then I drained my water bottle. Later on I learned another maxim of the front line—"Go sparingly with your water." The bully beef made me thirsty, and by tea time I was dying for a drink, but my pride would not allow me to ask my mates for water. I was fast learning the ethics of the trenches.

That night I was put on guard with an older man. We stood on the fire step with our heads over the top, peering out into No Man's Land. It was nervous work for me, but the other fellow seemed to take it as part of the night's routine.

Then something shot past my face. My heart stopped beating, and I ducked my head below the parapet. A soft chuckle from my mate brought me to my senses, and I feebly asked, "For God's sake, what was that?"

He answered, "Only a rat taking a promenade along the sandbags." I felt very sheepish.

About every twenty minutes the sentry in the next traverse would fire a star shell from his flare pistol. The "plop" would give me a start of fright. I never got used to this noise during my service in the trenches.

I would watch the arc described by the star shell, and then stare into No Man's Land waiting for it to burst. In its lurid light the barbed wire and stakes would be silhouetted against its light like a latticed window. Then darkness.

Once, out in front of our wire, I heard a noise and saw dark forms moving. My rifle was lying across the sandbagged parapet. I reached for it, and was taking aim to fire, when my mate grasped my arm, and whispered, "Don't fire." He challenged in a low voice. The reply came back instantly from the dark forms:

"Shut you blinkin' mouth, you bloomin' idiot; do you want us to click it from the Boches?"

Later we learned that the word, "No challenging or firing, wiring party out in front," had been given to the sentry on our right, but he had failed to pass it down the trench. An officer had overheard our challenge and the reply, and immediately put the offending sentry under arrest. The sentry clicked twenty-one days on the wheel, that is, he received twenty-one days' Field Punishment No. 1, or "crucifixion," as Tommy terms it.

This consists of being spread-eagled on the wheel of a limber two hours a day for twenty-one days, regardless of the weather. During this period, your rations consists of bully beef, biscuits and water.

A few months later I met this sentry and he confided to me that since being "crucified," he has never failed to pass the word down the trench when so ordered. In view of the offense, the above punishment was very light, in that failing to pass the word down a trench may mean the loss of many lives, and the spoiling of some important enterprise in No Man's Land.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

R. A. Bryant Jailed Following the Death Of Woman Companion

R. A. Bryant, of 40 Bartow street, who is said to have a wife living in Charleston, S. C., was arrested by Detective Sergeant Bullard yesterday on a charge of suspicion.

It is alleged that he and Mrs. Victoria Richardson had been living together for some time as man and wife. On December 25, Bryant sent Mrs. Richardson, who was suffering from blood poison, to Grady hospital where she died on December 29.

Bryant then sent her body to relatives in Charleston, giving her name as Mrs. Victoria Bryant.

He was arrested as the result of a letter sent to the police here by S. A. Cochran, of Charleston, her brother. The letter stated that the prisoner has a wife and family.

Bryant, according to the police, admitted that he was not married to Mrs Richardson, but claimed that he had been divorced from his wife.

SALE OF LUXURIES FAR BELOW NORMAL

Reserve Board Reports on the Results of the War Economy Campaign.

Washington, January 8.—Results of the government's war economy campaign were shown today by the federal reserve board's monthly report of business conditions. Although Christmas buying was about equal to that of other years, there was a marked tendency to buy useful gifts, the sale of luxuries being far below normal.

On the other hand, thousands of laborers who are making bigger wages than ever before appeared to spend freely, and many localities attributed their maintenance of retail business to these classes.

Shortage of coal and inability of railroads to move traffic speedily was a great drawback to business and the scarcity of labor appears to be increasing. General business conditions are reported excellent, however, with war industries very busy and a number of less essential industries showing signs of falling off. Bank clearings have increased in most localities, and money rates are generally firm. Construction was dull nearly everywhere.

A summary of reports by federal reserve districts, as of December 23, follows:

Atlanta—Business and industries good, labor conditions fair.

Richmond—Business restricted only by supply shortage, labor scarce.

Boston—General business good on war orders, but retarded on domestic business, industries busy, coal shortage serious.

New York—Business generally active with some lines very quiet, industries active with a few marked exceptions, bank clearings decreased, labor scarce.

Philadelphia—Business good, war industries busy, others falling off, labor "scarce and inefficient," transportation bad.

Cleveland—Business fairly satisfactory with a restricted industrial output, labor conditions more settled, transportation conditions greatest drawback to business.

Chicago—Business generally good; industries very active, with few exceptions, bank clearings decreased, labor conditions easy, materials scarce.

St. Louis—Business good, industries very busy, labor scarce, fuel and transportation very unsatisfactory.

Minneapolis—Business good, industries active, labor conditions fair.

Kansas City—Business and industries good, construction improving, labor conditions settled.

Dallas—Business and industries good, labor conditions unsettled, drought still seriously felt.

San Francisco—Big volume of business, industries expanding, construction decreasing, labor conditions more settled.

Woman Heads Board.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 8.—Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, wife of a member of the University of Tennessee faculty, was tonight elected president of the city board of education. She succeeds ex-Mayor Heiskell, resigned. Mrs. Perkins is a well-known club woman.

Man in the Draft Jailed For Quoting Constitution In Claim for Exemption

Birmingham, Ala., January 8.—Jacob Arnold Uhl, a well-known young man of Birmingham, was placed in jail tonight in default of $2,000 bond by department of justice agents. Across the face of his questionnaire, it is said, he wrote, "I hereby claim the exemption given me by the United States constitution from all military service, except for the purpose of executing the laws of the union, suppressing rebellion and to repel invasion."

On June 5, 1917, when filling out his registration blank, it is alleged, he wrote under the caption of exemptions "From all foreign service."

Picking the Right Men

Whether a government, a business or any undertaking will succeed or fail depends upon the effectiveness of its personnel, its aims, and its organization. That the Central Bank & Trust Corporation is an effective, well balanced banking organization is daily demonstrated by its service to thousands of corporations, firms and individuals—an intelligent, personal service rendered by practical bankers.

To direct the affairs of this institution during the coming year, the following experienced bankers and successful business men have been elected Trustees and Officers, which is an assurance that the interests of depositors will be safeguarded at all times and its service maintained at the present high standard:

TRUSTEES:

E. R. BLACK, A. P. COLES, DR. W. B. HAMBY, SAM D. JONES, R. A. M'TYER, W. M. NIXON, ASA G. CANDLER, L. J. DANIEL, W. C. HARPER, DR. WILLIS B. JONES, NORMAN C. MILLER, B. F. COGGINS, W. L. FAIN, C. B. HOWARD, GEO. E. KING, A. MONTGOMERY, JOHN S. OWENS

OFFICERS:

ASA G. CANDLER, President
JOHN S. OWENS, Vice-President — A. P. COLES, Vice-President
WALTER T. CANDLER, Cashier
HENRY C. HEINZ, Asst. to the Vice-President
CARL H. LEWIS, Assistant Cashier and Trust Officer
JAS. P. WINDSOR, Assistant Cashier — ARTHUR J. STITT, Assistant Cashier

Central Bank & Trust Corporation

CANDLER BUILDING ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Member Federal Reserve System

Invest in a Diamond

Diamonds are going to be materially higher.

Cutters and wholesale dealers have already been compelled to pay the diamond syndicate an advance.

Retail dealers will have to follow the market as they replenish depleted stocks.

Net prices, exact weights and grades are quoted in our 1917 booklet, "Facts About Diamonds," and twenty-second annual catalogue.

These books explain our methods of sending selection packages, selling on monthly terms, etc.

Call or write for the books today.

Maier & Berkele, Inc.

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31 Whitehall St.

Established 1887.

TRUE VALUES

INTEREST NOTICE

Atlanta's Oldest Savings Bank requests its depositors to bring their pass-books to the bank to have the January interest credited. 4 per cent compound interest helps SAVINGS ACCOUNTS wonderfully. Deposits made on or before January 10th bear interest from January 1st. $1 starts the account. CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITS issued bearing the same rate of interest if left 90 days or longer.

We had on deposit—

JANUARY 1, 1918 . . . . $1,089,262.70
JANUARY 1, 1917 . . . . 856,630.69

GAIN IN ONE YEAR . . $ 232,630.69

Start before the 10th, and lay by something for the hard winters that are to come.

Georgia Savings Bank & Trust Co.

George M. Brown, Pres. John W. Grant, V. Pres.
Joseph E. Boston, Secy. and Treas.

Pointing Them Out

Here are a few Home Concerns whose products every home consumer should give preference to. They are just as good--and cost no more--than similar products made anywhere.

They Employ Home People

Patronizing Them Keeps Your Money at Home

It Helps Your Neighbor

It Helps to Build Up Your Home Community

Home Industries



Are You Doing It?

Superior Motor Truck Co.
Makers of Superior Trucks

Frank E. Block Co.
Bakers of Kennesaw Biscuits

A. M. Robinson Co.
Aragon Shirts, Pants, Overalls

J. K. Orr Shoe Co.
Manufacturers of Red Seal Shoes

White Provision Co.
Packers of Cornfield Products

SOCIETY

For Miss Hatcher and Mr. Allcorn.

Mr. Benjamin Daniel will entertain at a dinner party Friday evening at the Capital City club in compliment to Miss Janet Hatcher and Mr. F. W. Allcorn, Jr., whose marriage will be an event of Saturday evening.

The dinner will follow the rehearsal for the wedding.

Music Study Club.

The next program of the Music Study club will be held on Thursday evening at St. Mark's Methodist church, corner of Peachtree and Fifth streets. It will be a lecture recital program on Caesar Frank. Mr. Hendricks, the pastor of the church, will give the talk, and the musical illustrations will be rendered by Miss Eda Bartholomew at the organ, assisted by Mr. Georg Fr. Lindner, violinist; Mrs. Grace Lee Brown Townsend, Mrs. Helen Conyers, Miss Lucile London, Mr. Richard Bold and Mr. John Hoffman.

This will be an open meeting of the club, no admission will be charged, and the public is cordially invited. The hour is 8:30 p. m.

Political Science Association.

The Georgia Economic and Political Science association will resume their series of lectures this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Edison hall. Miss Blanch Loveridge will speak. Her subject will be "The New College Curriculum."

All members are urged to attend.

At the Driving Club.

The tea-dance will be a delightful event of this afternoon at the Piedmont Driving club.

Miss Janet Hatcher and Mr. Frank W. Allcorn, Jr., whose marriage takes place Saturday, will be honor guests in a large party entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Spalding and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Daniel.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Murphy Sciple will entertain a small party of close friends at the tea-dance and later at supper at their home on Peachtree street in celebration of their wedding anniversary.

Miss Elizabeth Dunson will entertain for Mrs. Frederick Casavant and Miss Doonyn Holland, of New York, who are visiting Mrs. Cecil Browne.

Major and Mrs. R. E. Beebe's party will be a compliment to Miss Frances Burnham and Dr. Stephen H. Curtis, whose marriage takes place on January 16.

Miss Marian Atchison, Miss Helen McCarty, Captain Welborn Blalock, Messrs. Lynn Werner and Bowie Martin will form a party at the tea-dance, and will have dinner at the club afterward.

Lieutenant Charles Estes will have as his guests Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sisson, Captain and Mrs. Dunlap, Miss Helen Estes, of Gainesville, the guest of Mrs. Sisson; Miss Catherine Sanders, Lieutenant Willis Sparks and Lieutenant Maxie Tupper.

Dr. John S. Denton and others will have parties.

Grant Park Auxiliary.

The Grant Park auxiliary, No. 14, to the Red Cross, held its first meeting of the new year Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. R. M. Justis.

A large number was present, and each member pledged herself to bring two new members to the next meeting. Mrs. Justis was elected vice chairman, and Mrs. Clarence Ileery, secretary and treasurer. Much new business was taken up and every member was very enthusiastic over the plans for 1918. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. E. Powell, 136 Park avenue.

Day of Prayer.

The executive committee of the Federation of the Women's Boards of Foreign Missions at its meeting in New York city, October 5, 1917, appointed Friday, January 11, 1918, as a day of prayer for foreign missions. All women's missionary organizations, denomination and inter-denominational, are requested to observe it in truth as a day of prayer. Never was intercessory prayer more needed than today, when the world is full of suffering and of sorrow.

The hours to be observed are from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., the noon hour being optional. In the past when the noon hour has been set apart for a special service of humiliation and confession, rich blessings have been the result.

In response to this request, the Women's Society of the First Presbyterian church will hold an all-day prayer service on Friday, January 11, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., at the church, corner Peachtree and Sixteenth streets, and all the women of the congregation are urged to be present.

MRS. ALBERT E. THORNTON, Secretary Foreign Missions, First Presbyterian Church.

Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian association, Mrs. W. F. Clark, president, will meet in regular session in the Y. M. C. A. building on Luckie street Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

New plans will be formulated and business outlined for the year.

The fulfillment of obligations assumed and duties assigned to the auxiliary cannot be too earnestly stressed or urged; therefore, a large attendance of members and prospective members at the first meeting of the new year is desired.

Chairman and members of the eleven circles will be named.

The auxiliary, through the president, Mrs. W. F. Clark, has been given 500 Testaments for distribution among Camp Gordon soldiers.

Members having in their possession scrap books for soldiers are urged to bring them Friday, as the time for distribution is long past due.

At a previous meeting of the auxiliary the following officers for 1918 were elected:

President—Mrs. William F. Clark.
Vice President—Mrs. A. L. Norris.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Daniel Boon.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. A. Forsyth.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. A. D Wood.
Auditor—Mrs. C. P. Taylor.

At the Dinner-Dance.

Lieutenant Charles Estes, of Camp Gordon, entertained at the dinner-dance at the Capital City club last night, his guests including Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sisson, Captain and Mrs. Dunlap, Miss Catherine Sanders, Miss Helen Estes, of Gainesville; Lieutenant Sparkes, Lieutenant Tupper and other officers.

Business Women's Club.

The Candler Building Business Women's club, an organization growing out of the Billy Sunday campaign, held its first meeting last Friday evening and launched plans for permanent work for the future.

For the present a prayer meeting will be held every Tuesday morning at 8:15 in the Candler building and on the second Thursday evening a social and business meeting of the club will be held at 5:30.

Twenty-four members were enrolled at the initial meeting and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Gilbert Bush, president; Miss Louise Fanning, vice president; Miss Estelle Manning, secretary; Miss Fleta Perry, treasurer.

All business women in the Candler building are eligible for membership and are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Business Women's League.

The regular monthly meeting of the Business Women's League of the Second Baptist church will be held on the coming Sunday, January 13, main auditorium of the Sunday school, at 3:30 o'clock. Meeting will be under the direction of Circle G, Mrs. T. H. Jones, chairman.

There will be an address by Mrs. W. P. Anderson and a short talk by Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin. Mrs. L. T. Patillo will give a solo.

McCullough-Mallet.

Mr. and Mrs. Nym McCullough have issued cards announcing the marriage of their daughter, Helen Claire, to Major Joel Benedict Mallet, United States army, on Tuesday, January 1, 1918, Atlanta, Ga.

Major and Mrs. Mallet will be at home after January 10 at the Georgian Terrace.

Tea for Wives Of Enlisted Men.

Atlanta having gained such a broad reputation throughout the country for hospitality to soldiers, and the Woman's League for Service having successfully placed the wives of soldiers in suitable homes upon their arrival in Atlanta, the hospitality committee of the Training Camp activities, of which Mrs B. M. Boykin is president, co-operating with the Young Women's Christian association, is giving a tea in honor of the wives of enlisted men at the Y. W. C. A. Friday afternoon, January 11, from 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock, the gathering being held that wives of men in service may become better acquainted. Invitations to the tea have been issued, but if any wives of men in service were overlooked, they are cordially invited to be present. The club room of the Y. W. C. A. will be open in honor of the occasion.

The following committee is in charge of entertaining at tea the wives of enlisted men once a month:

Mrs. B. M. Boykin, Mrs. Archibald Davis, Mrs. Beaumont Davison, Mrs. Hugh Inman, Mrs. J. C. Coon, Mrs. Benjamin Z. Phillips, Mrs. Sig Pappenheimer, Mrs. Philip Weltner, Mrs. Clarence Payne, Mrs. W. A. Edwards, Miss Emma Scott, Mrs. Irving Thomas, Mrs. Joseph Moody, Mrs. May McAlpin, Mrs. Herry Stearns, Mrs. John M. Slaton, Mrs. J. A. Perdue, Mrs. William Knopf, Mrs. Charles Davis, Mrs. George M. Brown, Mrs. S. F. Boykin, Mrs. Samuel Barnett, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. Spencer R. Atkinson and Mrs. John J. McEachern.

U. D. C. Restaurant.

Mrs. John A. Perdue will be chairman today of the restaurant being conducted by the Atlanta chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, in the basement of the Connally building.

Mrs. Perdue will be assisted by a large and efficient committee, who will serve the tempting dinner and luncheon promptly.

The committee is as follows:

Mrs. T. T. Stevens, Mrs. W. B. Price-Smith, Mrs. L. C. Mathews, Mrs. Will C. King, Mrs. W. D. Coleman, Miss Nichols, Mrs. Robert Quinn, Mrs. L. O. Turner, Mrs. C. H. Ashford, Mrs. W. C. Knopf, Mrs. J. H. Beckham, Misses Harwell, Mrs. J. R. Hardin, Mrs. J. T. Toler, Mrs. Preston Arkwright, Mrs. R. O. Campbell, Mrs. W. B. Disbro, Mrs. J. H. Christian, Mrs. J. C. Henderson, Mrs. W. C. Henderson, Mrs. W. R. Hoyt, Mrs. J. A. Manget, Mrs. Joe Moody, Mrs. D. R. Wilder, Mrs. E. E. Pomeroy, Mrs. Ernest Rhodes, Mrs. B. C. Ward, Miss Mary Murphy, Miss Elizabeth Shewmake, Miss Justine Henderson, Miss Gladys Hardin.

Dinner, 50 cents, will consist of pork roast, apple sauce, rice and gravy, French peas, hot rolls, fruit salad, tea and coffee, dessert.

Luncheon, 35 cents. Escalloped oysters, French peas, fruit salad, hot rolls, tea and coffee, dessert.

Catholic Service Flags.

The names of the members of the Sacred Heart church, who are in the army or navy, are sought by a committee from the Ladies' Altar society of the church who were delegated to make this register at a meeting of the society on Monday.

Father McOscar, pastor of the church, made the request in order that a service flag may be completed at once, which will do honor to the members of the church who are now in some branch of the service.

Similar flags will be displayed at Marist college, recording the number of former students (one hundred and fifty or more) who have enlisted and at Marist house to indicate the number of priests of the order, formerly residing there, who are now in the armies of the United States or France.

The ladies forming the committee ask that all families, which have members or connections in the service, communicate their names to a member of the committee or to Father McOscar.

The ladies are Mrs. E. B. Dunnigan, Mrs. Frank Naedele, Mrs. F. H. Kennedy, Mrs. M. F. Sullivan, Mrs. E. J. Putnam, Mrs. deGolian, Mrs. E. G. Kalkhurst, Mrs. E. W. Moore, Mrs. J. L. Dickey, Mrs. H. W. Salmon, Miss Cobbie Vaughn.

Installation Ceremonies.

Mrs. D. E. Boswell, past matron of Martha chapter, O. E. S., presided at the installation of officers of Electa chapter on Friday evening, January 6, at the Masonic temple. Mrs. Rose Ashley, past grand matron of the state of Georgia, acted as marshal, and Past Matron of Georgia Chapter Mrs. Bessie Barre as chaplain. The following officers were installed to serve during the ensuing year:

Worthy matron, Mrs. Albert I. Haas; worthy patron, Mr. Jesse W. Armistead; associate matron, Mrs. W. E. Carithers; secretary, Mrs. Thomas J. Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Lena Murry; conductress, Mrs. Mamie R. Neill; associate conductress, Mrs. Omie Garner; chaplain, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Armistead; marshal, Mrs. Dora Smedley; organist, Miss Hattie Burkett; Adah, Miss Lucie Morris; Ruth, Mrs. Ward; Esther, Miss Ethel Holbrook; Electa, Mrs. R. B. Blair; warden, Mrs. W. R. Bessant; sentinel, Mr. W. R. Bessant.

After the installation was completed, Mr. W. H. Terrell presented the retiring matron, Mrs. Armistead, with a past matron jewel, paying tribute to her work and expressing the love and appreciation of the officers and members of the chapter. Mrs. Rose Ashby made a beautiful talk in presenting Mrs. Armistead with a bouquet of roses from her associates.

Mrs. Haas and Mr. Armistead, worthy matron and patron, respectively, also made interesting and instructive addresses touching on the work of the order, after which the audience was invited to the banquet hall where a delightful salad course was served and a social hour enjoyed.

WAR EMERGENCY WORKERS TO GIVE BENEFIT BRIDGE

The Council of Jewish Women will give a large benefit bridge party at the Standard club this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Council of Jewish Women is one of the largest organizations in the city federation and its philanthropic work covers a wide range of activities.

Mrs. J. E. Sommerfield is president and she has a valuable official board and committee working with her.

The Red Cross Auxiliary of the Council has made since June 250 hospital night shirts, five dozen garments for children made orphans by the war, 1,667 bags for absorbent pads, is making five dozen outing pajamas, has made several hundred knitted garments, sent 70 glasses of jelly to the Red Cross exhibit at the Southeastern fair and has given two entertainments (for 500 soldiers each time) in the local army camps. Is contributing $10 monthly to the welfare work for soldiers and sailors.

The Council of Jewish Women make all the new garments required by the federated charities, furnish the alliance kindergarten with milk and bread daily, give sewing materials for a little girls' sewing class, care for library at the alliance, distributing 700 books in one week to the children, coach backward children, whose parents do not understand English well enough to help with the education of their children, conduct a story-telling hour at the alliance, visit the various local philanthropic institutions, give the Hebrew Orphans' Home weekly outings during the summer and have other philanthropic activities in the work of the members.

Mrs. Harry L. Schlesinger is chairman of the Red Cross committee; Mrs. Percy A. Rich, chairman of the educational work at the alliance; Mrs. Louis J. Elsas, chairman of the library committee; Miss Daisy Jacobs, chairman of the scholarship committee; Mrs. Morris Meyer, Mrs. H. Cronheim, Mrs. H. C. Sommer, Mrs. Charles Ursenbach, chairmen of the sewing committee; Mrs. Sam Schoen and Mrs. Morris Kent, chairmen of the philanthropic committee.

Mrs. Oscar Elsas is chairman of the entertainment committee and has Mrs. Charles Herman, Mrs. Madelaine Kaker, Mrs. Sig Montag and Mrs. B. Z. Phillips assisting her with the bridge party.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from any member of the committee.

BETTER GAS IS URGED BY CITY ELECTRICIAN

Poor Quality Furnished Atlanta According to R. C. Turner's Report.

Atlanta housekeepers will find much to interest them in the annual report of R. C. Turner, superintendent of the city's electrical affairs, which was made public Tuesday, because Mr. Turner touches one or two household economic problems in which a majority of Atlanta housekeepers are intensely interested.

Pleading for some action by the city that will result in establishing a gas standard, based upon a guaranteed and sufficient number of heat units rather than on a flow of inferior heating gas, Mr. Turner states that at the present time 90 per cent of the gas used in Atlanta is for cooking and heating purposes and the consumers are chiefly interested in the price and the heating value.

"While it is impossible to force a reduction in the price at the present time, on account of the high prices now being paid for coal," says Mr. Turner's report, "the city can set a standard for all gas sold here, thereby saving the consumers a considerable amount of money by forcing the gas company to give more heat units for each cubic foot of gas sold.

"The passing by the city council of an ordinance stipulating that all gas sold in Atlanta must contain at least 600 British thermal units, or heat units, per 1,000 cubic feet, would force the gas company to furnish a better product, thereby giving to the consumers more for their money than they are now receiving."

Another item of general interest in Mr. Turner's report is his reference to electric power, upon which, he says, the industrial development of the city depends. The report states that the Georgia Railway and Power company needs a new steam-driven electric generator of at least 100,000 horse-power to properly supplement their hydro-electric stations during low water periods, such as is now curtailing the efficiency of the hydro-electric plant.

The report of Mr. Turner shows that the requirements for the operation of the department will be at least $20,000 less in 1918 than in 1917.

The expense of the department for 1917 amounted to $161,166.17. Of this amount $134,061.56 was spent for street lights and $22,360.53 was used in paying off bills contracted in 1916. The remainder of the amount was for salaries and repairs.

Ladies Will Attend "Smileage" Address By F. L. Mulholland

All the ladies of the city who are actively engaged in war work will be given an opportunity to hear of the new "smileage" books being issued for the soldiers on Thursday evening when Frank L. Mulholland, special representative of the national commission on war camp community recreation, reaches Atlanta.

Mr. Mulholland is being tendered a banquet by the Atlanta Rotary club at the Kimball house at 6:30 o'clock, and to this banquet all the workers from Mrs. B. M. Boykin's committee of the Atlanta commission on training camp activities, the Y. W. C. A., the Red Cross and the National League for Women's Service are invited. The plates will be $1 each, and all those who can attend from the organizations mentioned are asked to notify Fred Jeter, at Ivy 1645, so that reservations can be made.

In addition to the ladies engaged in war work, there will also be a number of workers from the Y. M. C. A. and the executive council of the commission on training camp activities.

The smileage books are books of coupons to be purchased by the general public to send to soldiers in camp, so that they may gain admission to the attractions which are to be put on in the camp theaters by the entertainment committee of the national commission on war camp community recreation.

NEWNAN STARTS YEAR WITH $10,000 SURPLUS

Newnan Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—At the regular meeting of the city council last night J. T. Williams, mayor, and C. B. Glover, A. W. Powers, Sr., T. B. McRitchie and John B. Nixon, aldermen, were installed in office for a term of two years.

After organization the annual election of city hall officials was held, with the following results: C. B. Glover, mayor pro tem.; J. P. Shackelford, clerk; H. H. North, treasurer; A. H. Freeman city attorney; Dr. Myron H. Farmer, city physician; W. D. Palmer, sexton; B. C. Sanders, superintendent of streets and sanitary inspector; J. J. Cruse, assistant; W. E. Askew, chief of police; W. O. Harper, assistant; H. H. Haines, patrolman; W. L. Gilbert, chief of fire department; P. M. Smith, W. L. Wright L. C. Bailey, Ben Wortham, Ernest Kidd, firemen; H. C. Glover, tax assessor; H. C. Arnall, Jr., member water and light commission.

The new administration starts out with a cash balance of nearly $10,000 and not one dollar of floating indebtness.

RECORD ENROLLMENT AT 3D DISTRICT AGGIE

Americus, Ga., January 8.—(Special.) The spring session of the Third District Agricultural and Mechanical college, located here, began yesterday. The enrollment already exceeds that of any previous year, and there are yet a number of students who will matriculate before the end of the week. Authorities at the college predict the enrollment will reach between 160 and 175 students before the end of the session. The largest enrollment heretofore was 145, attained last year.

Mrs. Sarah Taylor Ill.

Macon, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Mrs. Sarah Taylor, mother of R. J. Taylor, president of the Continental Bank and Trust company of Macon, is critically ill at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. O. A. Park, on College street, and her recovery is doubtful.

Mrs. Taylor, who is 83 years of age, fell a few days ago and broke her hip. Since then she has developed pneumonia.

LARGER APPROPRIATIONS FOR ATLANTA CHARITIES

Five Funds Are Increased, One Discontinued and Eight Stay at Old Figures.

Increases in the appropriation funds of five of Fulton county's best-known charitable institutions were made Tuesday by the commissioners of the county at a meeting held for the purpose of passing upon appropriations for the institutions for the year of 1918.

Of the fourteen charitable organizations in Fulton county, five were increased materially, eight continued at the figures alloted them for the previous year and one, the Holmes Institute for Negroes, was discontinued altogether. With representatives of practically all the organizations present, the commissioners went into the appropriation matter thoroughly, sifting the reports of each organization.

It was after the reading of statistical reports from a United States bulletin upon the Holmes institute that the commissioners voted upon the discontinuance of the $25 per month fund made the institution for the last few years. The institute was severely attacked in the bulletin.

With the exception of the Holmes fund and that of the Georgia Children's society, represented by Robert McCord, secretary, who made a request for the increase of $20 per child per annum, all increases asked for were granted by the commissioners. In Mr. McCord's case the previous allotment of $30 per child per annum was continued.

The institutions receiving increases were Anti-Tuberculosis league, increased from $150 per month to $200; Associated Charities, from $400 per month to $500; Home for Incurables, from $3 per head to $4 per head, monthly; Home for Old Women, from $4 per head to $5; Atlanta Convention bureau, from $200 per month to $250.

Institutions continued at previous appropriation figures were Sheltering Arms, $150 per month; Atlanta Woman's mission, $75 per month; Atlanta Child's home, $100 per month; Home for the Friendless, $400 per month; Carrie Steele orphanage, $3 per head; Florence Crittenton home, $3 per head; Atlanta Free kindergarten, $900; Georgia Children's society, $30 per child per annum.

Following settlement of the appropriations for the year, the commissioners adjourned until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, when they will meet for the purpose of electing county employees.

APPEAL FOR SOLDIERS FROM THE Y. W. C. A.

And now it is such a plain necessity as a supply of bath rags that the soldiers in the hospital at Fort McPherson are in need of! At least the nurses say so and they ought to know or they would not be appealing to Miss Miriam Shepherd, Y. W. C. A. extension secretary, to supply their patients' needs or see that it is done. Right here is the place to say that it will be done and the 1,100 girls of the Patriotic league are going to perform the deed of patriotism.

These girls are going to make the bath cloths or rags as you like to call them, provided they can get together sufficient material for the making. The only way the work can be done is for the housekeepers of Atlanta to get together all the old, discarded sheets, towels, linens of all kinds and rush their offerings to the Young Women's Christian Association in the Arcade building. No piece of linen can be too large nor too small as even half an old towel will make a serviceable bath rag.

The Patriotic league girls are ready with their needles and all they ask is for Atlanta's housekeepers to give them the work to do. The work will be done by many business girls during their rest periods and noon luncheon hours, but the work will be done.

Possibly the curious may ask why the nurses told Miss Shepherd that the hospital needs bathing cloths in endless quantities? It is because in base hospitals all used cloths are discarded after usage. It's good-bye, as Uncle Sam does not launder and return such inconsequential articles as bath rags. At present, everything hinges upon the co-operation of the housekeepers and what they are willing to send to the Y. W. C. A. from their old trunks and attics.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED BY SUMPTER CO. BOARD

Americus, Ga., January 8.—(Special.) The board of commissioners of Sumter county met yesterday and elected heads of the various departments. These are: Dr. C. A. Verner, county physician; R. L. Maynard, county attorney; Henry T. Christian, superintendent of roads; Dr. Peroy Hudson, county veterinarian; S. A. Daniel, clock keeper, and J. A. Pinkston, secretary to the board and county purchasing agent.

Organization of the board was effected by the re-election of Arthur Rylander as chairman, and R. S. Oliver as clerk. The board increased wages paid convict guards to $1.35 a day, this action being taken in view of the increased cost of living. All of the officers elected except Dr. C. A. Verner have been in the employ of the county during at least a year past. Dr. Verner succeeds the late Dr. R. E. Cato. Salaries of all officers remain unchanged except that of Dr. Verner which is placed at $300 annually.

TAKES YOKE OF OXEN TO LAND ALLIGATOR

Dublin, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—An alligator so large and so well encased in mud that it required a yoke of oxen to pull him out was the find of some timber cutters at a sawmill camp of the Dublin Hardwood Manufacturing company, of this city. The alligator was found under the roots of a fallen tree, and, when pulled out, measured 7 feet and 6 inches.

It was in a semi-torpid state, due to the cold weather, and gave little sign of life until a 2x2-inch oak stick was placed between the jaws, which the animal immediately snapped in two. After being exhibited here, the 'gator was killed and skinned.

COLUMBUS TO PROTEST TELEPHONE PETITION

Columbus, Ga., January 8.—(Special.) The Columbus Chamber of Commerce will file a protest with the railroad commission of Georgia against granting the Southern Bell Telegraph and Telephone company's petition to restrict the use of subscribers' phones to subscribers and their agents and representatives. The protest was drawn this afternoon by Secretary Spivey.

BABY'S NOSE IS KEY TO LUNGS

Mothers and nurses are warned against neglecting the care of baby's nose, especially when suffering from a bad cold. As infants do not know how to blow the nose the secretions accumulate, become insanitary, irritating and germ-infested. The germs have a tendency to spread to the throat, internal ear tubes and the lungs and may cause ear-ache, deafness, adenoids, enlarged tonsils and may even favor pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Serious complications and surgical operations may often be avoided if the mother will keep her child's nose and throat clean, sanitary and germ-free. For this purpose the best thing is a very mild salve containing the correct proportions of the soothing, cleansing and antiseptic oils of eucalyptus, wintergreen, menthol and pinus sylvestris with camphor and refined petrolatum. All the drug stores now sell this mild salve under the name Eucapine Salve. It is especially prepared for the mother's use with her children, and sells for 25c for a large family jar.

The little tots enjoy Eucapine Salve and soon learn to call for it by name and doctor themselves when they feel irritation of the nose and throat. They consider it fun and it keeps their noses and throats clean, sanitary and free from secretions and germs.—(adv.)

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
Write or Phone for Samples and Prices
WEBB & VARY CO., INC.
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
38½ W. ALABAMA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

AMUSEMENTS

ATLANTA THEATER
THURS., FRI. AND SAT.
Jan. 10-11-12
MATINEE SATURDAY
Neil O'Brien Minstrels
EVERYTHING NEW
NIGHTS, 50c TO $1.50 | SEATS NOW
MATINEE, 25c TO $1. |
COMING---JAN.--12 13 14
Matinee Wednesday
THE SMARTEST AND BRIGHTEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDIES
"OH, BOY"
PRICES: NIGHTS, 50c TO $2.00. MATINEE, 50c TO $1.50.
Mail Orders Now
Seat Sale Thursday

B. F. KEITH'S EYRIC
TODAY 2:30, 7:30, 9:15
MAT. 10 & 20c. NIGHT 10, 20, 30c.
"A JAZZ NIGHTMARE"
Company of Seven Jolly Entertainers
GYPSY SONGSTERS, ASHLEY & ALLMAN
SKIPPER & KASTRUP, VAN AND BELL
A Real Keith Vaudeville Show

LOEW'S GRAND
Continuous ..... 1 to 11 P. M.
Vaudeville ..... 3:30, 7 & 9 P. M.
Afternoons 10, 15c; Nights 10, 20, 30c
(Including War Tax)
HELEN MORETTI
A Dainty Shaft From Starland
5 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS 5
ETHEL CLAYTON
In Photoplay, "Stolen Hours"

THE CRITERION TODAY This Week
ALICE BRADY
In Her First New Picture Made by Her Own Company.
"Her Silent Sacrifice"
Directed by Edward Jose
—Also—
BILLY WEST
In a new comedy
"THE SLAVE"
NEXT WEEK "THE WHIP"

FORSYTH 11 to 11 o'clock Adults, 15 cents Children, 10 cts.
Joyous, Irrepressible
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In New Feats of Daring
"THE MODERN MUSKETEER"
STRAND REGULAR SHOWINGS Adults 15c, Children 10c
DOROTHY DALTON
—IN—
"LOVE LETTERS"
Best Production of Great Star.
VAUDETTE Usual Exhibitions Adults 10c, Children 5c
Most Versatile of Players,
Mae Marsh
—IN—
"THE CINDERELLA MAN"

Use Constitution Want Ads

A welcome discovery in food economy

A thrifty woman of our acquaintance has made a most welcome discovery.

She used to use butter in baking cakes, pies and other tid-bits.

Then butter began to jump. It kept on jumping. Soon she saw she would have to get along without butter in her baking.

But today her family enjoy just as rich, delicious cakes, just as flaky, melt-in-the-mouth pies and cookies, just as tender, mealy fried potatoes, just as crisp, hot biscuits—as when she used butter.

Now what was her discovery?

Just this: That Cottolene will give all these good things a flavor that butter might well be proud of—and that although Cottolene costs much *less* than butter, it goes much *farther*.

But she discovered something else, too.

You can discover, as she did, that pure Cottolene goes at least one-third farther than *other* cooking fats in common use, because it is at least one-third *richer* than any of the fats commonly used in baking or frying.

Try wholesome Cottolene in one of your favorite recipes and see. Be sure to use one-third less than you ordinarily use of other shortening.

Your grocer has Cottolene in tins of convenient sizes.

Recipe for MARBLE CAKE

½ cup Cottolene
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
½ cup milk
3 level teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1¼ cups flour
⅛ teaspoon each nutmeg and cinnamon
1 tablespoon molasses



Cream Cottolene, add sugar gradually, yolks of eggs beaten until thick and light, flour sifted with baking powder and salt, alternately with milk. Fold in whites of eggs beaten until stiff. Turn one-third of this batter into a bowl and add to it molasses and spices. Pour into well-greased pan, alternating light and dark mixtures to give it the "marbled" appearance.

Bake forty to forty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY MAKERS

Cottolene
"Makes Good Cooking Better"



The House of Taylor
HOTEL MARTINIQUE
Broadway, 32d St., New York
One Block from Pennsylvania Station.
Equally Convenient for Amusements, Shopping or Business.
IN THE HEART OF THINGS
400 Baths 600 Rooms
187 Pleasant Rooms, with Private Bath, $2.50 PER DAY
357 Excellent Rooms, with Private Bath, facing street, southern exposure, $3.00 PER DAY
Also Attractive Rooms from $1.50. The Restaurant Prices Are Most Moderate.

MEETINGS

The regular monthly meeting of the Sheltering Arms will be held at "The Home," 161 Walton street, Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Annual reports will be read and election of officers will take place. A full attendance is urged.

The monthly meeting of the Atlanta Woman's Missionary association, which supports the Travelers' Aid work, will be held this morning at 10 o'clock in the Central Congregational church, corner Ellis street and Carnegie way. Reports from the agents at the railroad stations will be read. All ladies are invited to attend.

The Parent-Teacher association of the North Avenue Presbyterian school will hold its regular monthly meeting on Thursday afternoon, January 10, at 3:30 o'clock in the school building. Patrons of the school are urged to attend.

SOCIAL ITEMS

Mr. Arthur Murry, of New York, who has spent the past few months at the Georgian Terrace, returned home yesterday to enlist in the navy.

•••

Miss Henrietta Tupper returned Monday to Bristol school in Washington.

•••

Mrs. Frank Holland and Mrs. Charles MacAlister, of Greenville, S. C., are visiting Mrs. Ed Smith in Griffin.

•••

Miss Helen Estes will return to Gainesville today, after a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Estes.

•••

Miss Alice Muse has returned to Wellesley. Her guest, Miss Laura Jones, left at the same time for her home in Bangor, Maine.

•••

Mrs. Inman Sanders and Miss Catherine Sanders left Monday for New York, Miss Sanders to re-enter the Finch school. Mrs. Sanders will remain in New York for a week.

•••

Frances, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall McKenzie, is ill with measles.

•••

Mrs. A. E. Taylor, of East Point, is quite sick.

•••

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Steiff, of East Point, announce the birth of a son.

•••

Miss Osee Wills has returned from Winder.

•••

Mrs. J. F. Robertson and children, who have been visiting relatives in Albany, have returned to their home in East Point.

•••

Mr. R. C. Bosche is ill at Davis-Fischer sanatorium.

•••

Mr. James Bachman is ill with typhoid fever at the Georgia Baptist hospital. During his illness Mrs. Bachman will remain at the Kimball, where they have an apartment for the winter.

•••

Mrs. Henry L. DeGive and children are spending the winter in Cocoa, Fla.

•••

Mr. Charles A. Beauchamp, who has been confined in the Piedmont sanitarium for the past thirty days, is now well on the road to recovery, following a serious operation on his knee and an operation for appendicitis. He is expected to be able to leave the hospital in a very few days.

•••

Mr. and Mrs. George F. McGlawn have returned from a week's trip to Jacksonville.

•••

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wessels will go to St. Augustine next week for a short stay.

•••

Mrs. S. W. Foster, who has been ill with grippe for a week at her home on Peachtree street, was better yesterday.

•••

Miss Emily West left Monday for Washington to visit Miss Marian King at Beverly court for a few days before returning to Baltimore, where she will resume her studies at Notre Dame.

•••

Mrs. James Parrott is ill with measles at her home on Third street.

•••

The weekly military dance at the Georgian Terrace in honor of the officers of Camp Gordon will be an enjoyable event of this evening.

•••

Miss Patty McGehee has recovered from an illness of several days.

•••

Captain and Mrs. Joseph Iglehart have returned from their wedding trip.

•••

Lieutenant Colton Leidy has returned to Chickamauga after spending the week-end with his aunts, Mrs. Edw. H. Barnes and Miss Bostwick.

•••

The S. A. E. fraternity will give a dance at their chapter house on West Peachtree street Friday evening.

•••

Mrs. George McKenzie has returned from California.

•••

Mrs. R. C. Turner has returned to her home on Highland avenue from a sanatorium and is convalescing.

•••

Mrs. Milton Dargan, Jr., leaves Thursday to join Captain Dargan in El Paso, Texas, where he is stationed. She will remain a month.

•••

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Leech are at the Georgian Terrace for a two weeks' stay.

BURKE CO. BREAKS ALL STATE RECORDS AS COTTON MAKER

Dublin, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Laurens county has lost the state record for the largest production of cotton to Burke county, which is now in excess of the cotton record of any county.

In 1911 Laurens county ginned 60,920 bales, which, up to this present season, was the state record. However, Burke county has already ginned 62,396 bales of the 1917 crop up to December 14 and was still ginning busily when last heard from. Laurens showed total ginnings up to December 14 this year of 49,504 bales.

Farmers in Laurens have discovered that holding the state cotton record does not mean as much money as a little smaller cotton crop, with a big crop of corn, beans, hay, peanuts, oats and wheat, with plenty of hogs and cattle, and they are not concerned over the fact that they have lost the state cotton championship, although Laurens comes second in the 1917 crop.

FINE YEAR ENJOYED BY ATLANTA BANKS

Remarkable Increases in Deposits and in Earnings Are Reported at Annual Meetings Held Tuesday.

The year 1917 has been the biggest banking year in the history of Atlanta, as shown by reports made to the officers and directors of Atlanta's five national banks, all of which held their annual meeting on Tuesday. Figures of each bank showed an increase in deposits and profits and indications point toward a continuation of their remarkable business.

Millions have poured into the south for her staple crop, a remarkable yield of other crops, and the industrial activity of the south combined to produce the unprecedented business by the banks, this despite the unsettled financial conditions following the entry of the United States into war.

New Directors Named.

The Fourth National bank, which held its meeting at noon, elected two new directors. They are Robert N. Hughs, a prominent insurance man of Atlanta, and Dr. Thomas P. Hinman, a well-known dentist. Figures brought to the attention of the shareholders showed an increase in deposits of $4,091,252 and an increase in net earnings of $35,860.34, or 6 per cent for the entire year. Its surplus fund was increased by $400,000 from the undivided profits, making the surplus fund $1,000,000.

The board of directors voted as a bonus to the officers and employees a percentage of their salaries based on length of service. This bonus amounted to $10,324.61.

The stockholders and directors of the Lowry National bank met at 3 o'clock. All the officers and directors were re-elected for the ensuing year, and E. A. Fowler, who was auditor of the bank in 1915, was chosen assistant cashier. It was announced that the bank has paid out in dividends during the past year $120,000 and has set aside a substantial sum for the bank surplus.

The Atlanta National bank showed an increase in deposits of five million dollars over 1916 and a total in deposits of $19,568,669. The usual 12 per cent dividends were declared and $100,000 was set aside for the undivided profits fund. No new directors or officers were chosen, but the office of chairman of the board of directors, which was held by the late Charles E. Currier, was abolished.

Fulton National Gains.

The Fulton National bank showed a gain of $1,500,000 in deposits and a total in deposit of $3,500,000, the best year's business the institution has ever had, as announced by its officers. No new directors were elected, but G. C. Evans, formerly paying teller of the bank, was made assistant cashier.

Two new directors were elected by the Third National bank. They were R. T. Jones, of Canton, Ga., and A. M. Bergstrom, cashier of the bank. It is announced that the net profits for the year amounted to $220,000.

The Central Bank and Trust corporation held its meeting at 3 o'clock and elected Chessley B. Howard, of the firm of Inman, Howard & Inman, and B. F. Coggins, president of the Coggins Marble company, of Canton, Ga., to the board of directors. It declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

ONE HEAD BETTER THAN TWO, THINKS BANJO KING ROSS

"The old adage, 'two heads are better than one,' is not true," says Eddie Ross, who is again en route with the Neil O'Brien Minstrels and will appear at the Atlanta theater for three nights and matinee, commencing tomorrow night. "They will have to show me," said Eddie, "for I have tried several times to improve the banjo by putting two heads on it and I find that one head is much the better."



EDDIE ROSS.

Ross is an inventive sort of a chap and during his leisure hours can usually be found in his dressing room at the theater tinkering with his banjo or trying different appliances of his own invention. His latest is having two banjos with peculiar shaped necks that will fit close together so he can play and finger both at once. Don't be surprised some day to hear that he has succeeded in this. But even now he can get more music out of one banjo than most any other two can out of two banjos.

Eddie made his first banjo himself and still has it. Not much to look at, but what could you expect of a 12-year-old boy? It answered the purpose and that was to convince his father thaa an instrument called a banjo and a farmer's boy named Eddie Ross were made for each other.

Mr. Ross, Sr., was a Michigan farmer and had ideas of his own regarding his son's future. He thought that if his boy insisted on being a musician that he might learn the violin or the piano. Eddie refused to put in his time learning these instruments and dad refused to buy Eddie a banjo. Then came the making of his first banjo and the learning of it. How well he succeeded we all know, for when we hear of Eddie Ross we think of banjo, and when we see a banjo we think of Eddie Ross.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE REACHES WASHINGTON

Washington, January 8.—The Duke of Devonshire, governor general of Canada, accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire, arrived in Washington tonight to pay a call of courtesy to President Wilson. While the duke and duchess will be the guests of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador. The duke is expected to deliver an address before the National Press club. For many years it has been customary for the Canadian governor general to call upon the president of the United States as soon as convenient after his installation at Ottawa.

CHIEF CAUPOLICAN SINGS IN ATLANTA ON THURSDAY NIGHT

Chief Caupolican, noted South American Indian orator, musician, entertainer and famous golfer, will arrive in the city today from New York. He comes to Atlanta as the next number on the Alkahest Lyceum System's series of attractions and will appear at the City Auditorium Thursday evening in one of his great entertainments.



CHIEF CAUPOLICAN.

Caupolican's story of his own people, and their long struggle against the aggressions of the Spaniards, never fails to hold his audience in breathless attention. Pride of race is evident in every gesture, and his stories of the old-time triumphs of his people are told in the manner of an ancient bard celebrating a victory, rather than that of the entertainer. While the story, which he tells is thrilling, yet the real climax comes when he breaks into song. He is the possessor of a splendid high baritone with marvelous feeling and expression. Altogether Chief Caupolican gives one of the most unusual and thoroughly attractive programs upon the American platform.

SOCIAL HYGIENE CLUB OF MACON MINISTERS

Macon, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—The Macon Ministerial association decided today to form a social hygiene club in Macon and a meeting for that purpose has been called for Thursday. The object will be to fight the social evil in Macon and prevent the spread of diseases among the soldiers at Camp Wheeler. The club will work through local and county authorities to attain the desired aim.

U. S. AVIATOR SHARPE KILLED IN ENGLAND

Natchez, Miss., January 8.—L. V. Sharpe, of this city, received a cablegram today telling of the death in England of his son, Lieutenant Joseph Sharpe, of the United States aviation service. The message was from a comrade of the dead officer. No particulars were given.

Lieutenant Sharpe received his commission in the aviation service at Champaign, Ill. He enlisted soon after war was declared.

Official confirmation of the death has been asked of the war department.

Brunswick's New Council.

Brunswick, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Brunswick's 1918 city council was inaugurated yesterday, the new members going into office being the following aldermen: First ward, T. J. McCall; second ward, J. B. Abrams; third ward, Sam E. Brown; fourth ward, R. B. McCullough. All of the new members of council, with the exception of Mr. Abrams, have not previously served.

Alderman M. B. McKinnon, of the second ward, was elected acting mayor and chairman of council, and Alderman Claude Bart, of the third ward, chairman pro tem. A recess was taken until tomorrow night, at which time, it is understood, officers for the ensuing year will be elected

Clermont Election.

Clermont, Ga., January 8.—(Special.) At a recent city election Moody Griffin was re-elected mayor and Thad Griffin, Hoyt Chambers, A. H. Staton, Dr. J. G. Elder and Barber Dillinghim were elected councilmen. The office of marshal having been more honorary than useful in the past, it was deemed unnecessary to elect one. G. L. Rudeseal was re-elected town clerk.

32 1-4 Cents in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., January 8.—(Special.) Cotton today sold in the Columbus market for 32¼ cents, the highest price since the civil war.

Ellis P. Roberts Dead.

Utica, N. Y., January 8.—Ellis P. Roberts, former treasurer of the United States and formerly for many years editor of The Utica Herald, died at his home in this city today. Mr. Roberts was born September 30, 1827.

ACTRESS TELLS SECRET

A Well-Known Actress Tells How She Darkened Her Gray Hair With a Simple Home Made Mixture.

Miss Blanche Rose, a well-known actress, who darkened her gray hair with a simple preparation which she mixed at home, in a recent interview at Chicago, Ill., made the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can darken their gray hair and make it soft and glossy with this simple recipe, which they can mix at home. To a half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the required shade. This will make a gray haired person look 20 years younger. It makes the hair soft and glossy, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off.—(adv.)

TILLMANS WERE WEDDED HALF A CENTURY AGO

Washington, January 8.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, and Mrs. Tillman today observed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Letters of congratulation were received from President Wilson and from many of the senator's colleagues, while the members of the senate naval affairs committee, of which Senator Tillman is chairman, presented him with a gold spectacle case. The president write:

"My Dear Senator: I understand that today is the fiftieth anniversary of your marriage. You are very fortunate and I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart, at the same time hoping for you many returns of the day filled with a deep satisfaction.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

DEAF SCHOOL TRUSTEES MEET IN CAVE SPRING

Rome, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—The board of trustees of the Georgia School for the Deaf met today at Cave Spring to receive the annual report of the superintendent, Professor J. C. Harris, and inspect the institution.

In spite of war conditions, the attendance this year is the largest in the history of the school. Both students and faculty are imbued with patriotic enthusiasm and the institution is observing meatless and wheatless days and doing everything possible in winning the war.

FOUR MURDER CASES TO BE TRIED IN ROME

Rome, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—When Floyd superior court begins its January term two weeks hence the criminal docket will include four murder cases. They are those of Annie May Treadaway, charged with killing Thomas Jenkins, city tax collector; Merritt Scoggins, charged with killing Dan McCollum; Will Shaw, charged with killing Will Carroll, and Yancey Dunehoo, a negro boy, charged with killing his young brother.

In two of these—Will Shaw and May Treadaway—the killing by the parties charged with it is admitted, but justifying circumstances are alleged. In the Scoggins case the defense will not admit guilt.

Annie May Treadaway's defense will be, it is understood, that she was protecting herself and her home against an effort to force an entrance into her house.

Will Shaw will set up self-defense, contending that the negro whom he slew was about to assault him with deadly intent.

Scoggins may also rely on a self-defense plea if it is shown that he inflicted death on his cousin, McCollum.

There is no defense, from present indications, to be made by the negro boy, Yancey Dunehoo, but he is only 13 years of age. The brother was 3 years younger.

FOR WOMEN WHO WORRY

Worry and "the blues" are usually linked together, and in many cases are due to some functional derangement which if not corrected may lead to more serious ailments. More out-door life, sleep, water-drinking and a few weeks' treatment with that good old-fashioned root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, will revitalize and strengthen the system and work wonders for any woman. If you are prone to worry and "the blues" try it.—(adv.)

BIG ENROLLMENT MARKS OPENING AT DRAUGHON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE IN PEACHTREE ARCADE BUILDING

Many Enroll, While Messages Come by Letter, Telephone and Telegraph, Requesting That Desk Room Be Reserved—Many Graduates of Other Business Courses Enroll for Post-Graduate Work.

The new location in Peachtree Arcade is immensely popular with young people, especially young women who are preparing to do their bit in this world crisis.

The splendid location, modern conveniences and the pleasant and congenial surroundings mean much to those who are anxious to equip themselves in the shortest possible time. Last week a prominent business man, after looking through the new quarters, said: "I shall certainly recommend my neighbors to send their daughters to Draughon's."

Many who cannot attend school for personal instructions are applying for Home Study work, which is proving to be most popular.

Here is a complimentary letter from Mr. T. B. Mount, formerly of Pavo, Georgia. Read what he says:

"Just a few lines to extend to you the Season's Greetings. It was just a year ago that a former Draughon Graduate induced me to take a course of Bookkeeping and Shorthand in your Atlanta College, and I am glad to say that my success since completing my course last summer has been greater than I anticipated.

"On the completion of my course you secured a position for me as



T. B. MOUNT,
Graduate of Draughon's College, Atlanta, Ga.

Steno-Bookkeeper in the Construction Department of the Southern Railroad at a salary of $65.00 per month, together with board and other expenses, and I have been promoted to a more responsible position. I take pleasure in speaking a good word for Draughon's Atlanta College whenever the occasion arises. I wish you a prosperous New Year.

For information about a course at COLLEGE or by MAIL, address: R. H. Todd, President, Draughon's Business College, Atlanta, Georgia.



Gray, faded hair turned beautifully dark and lustrous almost over night, is a reality, if you'll take the trouble to mix sage tea and sulphur, but what's the use, you get a large bottle of the ready-to-use tonic, called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" at drug stores here. Millions of bottles of "Wyeth's" are sold annually, says a well-known druggist, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has happened.

You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur and draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. Those whose hair is turning gray, becoming faded, dry, scraggly and thin have a surprise awaiting them, because after just one application the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful.

This is the age of youth, gray-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with the Sage and Sulphur tonight and you'll be amazed at your youthful appearance and the real beauty and healthy condition of your hair within a few days. Inquiry at drug stores here shows that they all sell lots of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur" and the folks using it are enthusiastic. This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

Fashionable Coats and Suits Have Extremely Small Prices in a Sudden Sale Today



Suits at $10.00
Coats at $17.50

Here Are the Facts:

In marking these two groups of Suits and Coats at their little prices for immediate sale today we dispose of the entire lot of winter apparel that we have for special reduction, and the sale affords a remarkable opportunity for economy to those needing a good Coat or Suit. By reason of the high cost of all materials and everything involved in the making of apparel, there will be no more such prices as these on goods of this value.

You may buy today—

Suits at $10

A little group of about thirty Suits, well tailored of good wool serge and Poiret twill, cheviot and poplin, in navy blue and black. Sizes 16 to 38.

Coats at $17.50

About thirty Coats, as fashionable as can be, and all new, only in stock a short while. The materials are fine wool velour and pompom; belted models, some with fur collar and cuffs, some with self collar, big and cozy kinds that muffle up and insure one against the cold. There are blues, browns, greens and plum.

Wonderfully good Coats, and the price is a fractional part of their real value.

—Fourth Floor.

Six beautiful Velvet Coats AT HALF PRICE Today ---they are fur-trimmed, semi-evening style. ---Fourth Floor.

New Silk Dresse Are Priced at $15.95

They have just come and will be welcomed by many who are finding themselves in need of something new to slip into now, for street and general wear.

Good looking frocks, these—plain color taffetas and a few stripes. They are up to the minute in style and have a number of appealing little fashion features.

The price is another very attractive feature—

$15.95 —Fourth Floor.

Beautiful New Ginghams Dresses Have Come

They are very tempting, too, in their fresh and spring-like beauty. There are many clever styles which you will like to see, and there is the added pleasure of choosing from a brand-new stock, getting the choicest. Prices are $8.75, $12.50, $15.95.

—Fourth Floor.

SPORTS

Edited by Dick Jemison.

Herzog Traded to the Braves

HERZOG TRADED TO THE BRAVES

Larry Doyle Back With the Giants—Pitcher Barnes, of Braves, Is Included in the Trade.

New York, January 8.—The New York National league club announced tonight that it had traded Second Baseman Charles L. Herzog, captain of last year's championship club, to the Boston Nationals for Second Baseman Lawrence Doyle and Pitcher Jesse Barnes.

The transaction closed a big three-cornered deal involving the Chicago, New York and Boston clubs. Chicago recently sent Doyle and Catcher Wilson to Boston in exchange for Pitcher Tyler.

Doyle returns to the club with which he won his greatest fame, as he played with the New York Nationals from 1907 until he was traded near the end of the 1916 season to Chicago. Doyle captained the Giants' champions of 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Herzog now has figured in five different deals made by the New York club. He came to the Giants in 1908 and in 1910 was traded to Boston. In mid-season of 1911 New York got him back from Boston.

In 1913 Herzog was traded to Cincinnati, but New York got him back for the third time in mid-season of 1916.

Pitcher Barnes is regarded by Manager McGraw as the biggest figure in the deal, because he is a young man with lots of promise. Both Doyle and Herzog are veterans, the former being 31 years of age and the latter 32 years.

The New York club also announced that Outfielder Benjamin Kauff has signed his contract for 1918.

Boston, January 8.—According to Percy Haughton, president of the Boston National league baseball club, another New York player in addition to Herzog will come to Boston in the trade announced in New York today. President Haughton did not say who the other player would be, but baseball writers thought it would be Ross Young, the New York utility outfielder.

Great Island Ringling Bells Wins the Derby At W. S. Field Trials

Grand Junction, Tenn., January 8.—Great Island Ringling Bells, owned by William Ziegler, Jr., of New York, and handled by R. K. Armstrong, of Barber, N. C., won the derby of the United States field trials, which was finished here today. Comanche Girl, owned by R. H. Luther, Adele, Iowa, was second and Albert Kingstone, owned by A. B. Potter, McAlester, Okla., third.

The first brace of the all-age stake was run today and probably will not be concluded before Thursday. Thirty dogs have been entered for this stake.

MAXWELL IS WINNER OF PINEHURST GOLF

Pinehurst, N. C., January 8.—Norman H. Maxwell, of Philadelphia, medalist in the midwinter golf tournament, here, won the President's trophy today, defeating R. C. Shannon II., of Brockport, by one up at the end of a hard uphill fight.

Maxwell was two down at the end of the seventh hole and one down at the twelfth, but squared the match at the fourteenth, won the fifteenth and maintained the lead to the end.

L. D. Pierce, of Boston, won the Governor's trophy in the second sixteen, defeating J. Whitney Baker, of Plainfield, 4 and 3.

F. C. Page, of Aberdeen, N. C., beat Charles Horton, of Rye, 4 and 3, in the finals of the Secretary's trophy, awarded to the winner of the third sixteen.

WHITE SOX TO PLAY MANY GAMES IN CAMPS

Chicago, January 8.—Charles A. Comiskey, president of the world's champion Chicago Americans, said tonight that he plans to have his club play as many exhibition games as possible at army training camps next spring. Games will be played with soldier teams at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas; Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, and Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., according to tentative arrangements. Comiskey also announced that soldiers and sailors would be admitted free to White Sox park on special days next season.

FULTON REFUSES TO FIGHT MORRIS

Joplin, Mo., January 8.—Fred Fulton, the Rochester, Minn., heavyweight, will not box Carl Morris, Oklahoma heavyweight, as a substitute to Frank Moran, of Pittsburg, in a twenty-round bout at New Orleans January 28, Mike Collins, Fulton's manager, announced here today.

"I have accepted Moran"s request to postpone the bout to February 22 and have arranged for Fulton to box the Pittsburger there on that date," said Collins.

"Fulton will not box Morris at least until after the Moran bout. Then I will be willing for Fulton to box Morris in a long-distance fight."

MONTGOMERY PICKED FOR THE REDS' CAMP

Montgomery, Ala., January 8.—Announcement was made here today that definite arrangements had been made to have the Cincinnati Reds train in Montgomery, beginning the first week in March. Final details were made tonight, when the camp activities committee of the chamber of commerce guaranteed $2,000 toward the expense of having the team here. Walter Bookwalter, secretary of the Camp Sheridan Y. M. C. A., returned from Cincinnati today with the club's requirements which were promptly met by the local committee.

CO. A, 320TH MACHINE GUN, FIVE STARTS PLAY

The company A machine gun basketball team a few days ago shot field goals faster than a machine gun shoots bullets. Kribble and Carlia made the onlookers dizzy with their swift passes and accurate field goals. When the smoke cleared away the score stood 32-14.

JAKE ABEL MEETS CAMP WHEELER PUG AT MACON TONIGHT

Macon, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Macon's boxing "fans" are looking forward with expectation to the match scheduled here Wednesday night between Jake Abel, of Chattanooga and Atlanta, and "Fighting Dick" Steinberg, of Camp Wheeler. Both Abel and Steinberg have been in training here for several days past and they always have a good crowd of onlookers when they go through their daily workouts.

The Macon theater has been leased for the bout Wednesday night, and the indications are that the revival of the boxing game here will meet a popular response. Macon has had little chance to enthuse over the fistic game recently, the big boys of the wrestling game having monopolized everything for some time past.

It is understood to be the plan of the promoters to bring some of the best known boxers in this part of the country here for matches within the near future.

GRAND CIRCUIT TO CLOSE HERE

The Week of October 14 Is Awarded to Local Track. Two Cities Admitted to the Circuit.

Columbus, Ohio, January 8.—Grand Circuit stewards' meeting here today announced officially that the 1918 racing season will be opened at the North Randall, Cleveland, race track the week of July 8, one week earlier than had been anticipated, and will close in Atlanta in October. Toledo, Ohio, and Readville, Mass., a suburb of Boston, were officially admitted to the circuit.

It was decided not to recommend any particular plan of racing but of the various ones, especially the three-heat plan, will be called to the attention of all secretaries.

H. K. Devereaux, of Cleveland, was re-elected president of stewards. His re-election caused considerable surprise as he had previously announced he would not serve again. Other officers re-elected were:

E. W. Swisher, Columbus, vice president; W. H. Kinnan, Cleveland, secretary and treasurer.

The next annual meeting, it was decided, will be held in Philadelphia.

Dates for the coming season were allotted as follows:

Cleveland, week of July 8; Kalamazoo, week of July 15; Toledo, week of July 22; Columbus, week of July 29; Cleveland, week of August 5; Philadelphia, week of August 12; Poughkeepsie, week of August 19; Readville, week of August 26; Hartford, week of September 2; Syracuse, week of September 9; Columbus, two weeks following September 16; Lexington, two weeks following September 30; Atlanta, week of October 14.

The stewards retired honorably the Detroit, Mich., and the Goshen, N. Y., associations, and declared forfeited the Grand Rapids, Mich. franchise.

As a means of protecting horsemen against a possible failure of any member to meet its stipulated agreements as to purses and stakes, the Grand Circuit will take out a surety bond.

By unanimous vote the stewards agree to become advocates of a project for a complete merger of the National Trotting association, the American Trotting association and the American Trotting Register association.

The annual meeting of the stewards was brought to a close tonight with a banquet.

CHARLEY COLSSON GULLS' SECRETARY

Cracker Secretary Arrives in Gulltown and Assumes Charge of Club.

Mobile, Ala., January 8.—(Special.)—Charles Z. Colsson, formerly traveling secretary of the Atlanta Baseball club, arrived here yesterday and accepted the position of secretary of the Mobile Southern League club. Colsson was secretary of the Mobile club for seven years and resigned two years ago.

Mr. Colsson says that a new president will be elected at an early date to succeed President H. T. Inge. A. L. Staples, president of the Peoples bank, it is reported, will succeed Dr. Inge.

TODAY IN PUGILISM

1900—Jack Root defeated Tommy West in six rounds at Chicago.

1907—Tommy Murphy outpointed Young Corbett in six rounds at Philadelphia.

1909—Knockout Brown knocked out Joe Bailey in two rounds at New York.

1911—Joe Coster outpointed Abe Attell in ten rounds at New York.

SPORT SPASMS

Brooklyn, it is expected, will exercise its options on Wheezer Dell and Ed Appleton, who are on the Robins reserve list, since Pfeffer, Cadora and Smith have gone into the service of Uncle Sam.

If you don't think baseball is profitable, at least for some, ask Jack Dunn, owner of the Baltimore club. He has made $100,000 out of the sale of ball players during the past four years.

Christy Mathewson picked up a good player in Russell Blackburn, of the Torontos. He is expected to lend considerable strength to Matty's infield.

MACHINE FOR BORING UNDER ENEMY POSITIONS

Washington, January 8.—An automatic tunnelling machine, designed for boring subterranean passages beneath enemy positions will be presented tomorrow to Secretary Baker by Representative Neils Juul, of Illinois, on behalf of P. J. Bergeren, a Chicago inventor. It is said that prior to America's entry into the war Germany negotiated for purchase of the device, but was blocked through the activities of the British secret service.

GARRY HERRMANN AGAIN CHAIRMAN

He and Bruce Re-Elected by National Commission. Little But Minor Matters Are Considered by Body.

Cincinnati, Ohio, January 8.—August Herrmann was re-elected chairman and John E. Bruce was re-elected secretary of the National Baseball commission at the annual meeting of the commission here today.

Owing to the fact that only minor matters were to be considered by the commission the interest centered in a number of deals that were being attempted by various big league clubs.

Early in the day a rumor from a well authenticated source had Brooklyn giving Zack Wheat and Cutshaw for Pitcher Al Mamaux, of Pittsburg, and a cash consideration. Barney Dreyfuss, of the Pittsburg club, when questioned concerning the rumor said:

"It sounds good but it is untrue. That's the only bad part of it." The rumor gained credence, however, owing to the large number of private discussions between Ebbets and Dreyfuss.

Another rumor that would not down, but which likewise was given official denial, was that Catcher Snyder, of the St. Louis Nationals, had been sold to the Pittsburg club.

To all appearance the much-talked-of deal whereby the Chicago Nationals would get Hornsby, of St. Louis, has fallen through.

Minors Ask Aid.

At the meeting of the national commission a committee from the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, headed by Secretary Farrell, discussed ways and means whereby the minor leagues could be benefited by the active co-operation with the major leagues. No definite plans were made, but the national commission assured the committee that the majors would co-operate in every way possible, with the end in view of encouraging the minors in 1918.

Both Chairman Herrmann and Secretary Bruce submitted their annual reports and several cases of minor importance were disposed of. The commission will meet again tomorrow morning to clean up all cases before it and directly after this meeting there will be a session of the schedule committees from the National and American leagues.

The commission announced that an agreement had been reached in the Federal league case, but no details were given. It was said the action taken would be made public within four or five days.

The question of the war tax on admissions to ball parks, including passes, was not discussed by the commission today. Announcement was made that this matter is in the hands of the committee which has been appointed to visit Washington and inquire into the operation of the tax.

Seventy-Eight Years Ago Pugilism Was Revived On the British Isles

Today is the seventy-eighth anniversary of the establishment of the British Pugilistic association, and an important landmark in the history of the boxing game. It was this association which was responsible for the second revival of pugilism and the adoption of the London prize ring rules. From the beginning of modern boxing, about two centuries ago, until 1740, there were practically no rules, and matches were slaughter-house affairs, in which brute strength and endurance always triumphed. This naturally aroused opposition to the game, but in 1740 Jack Broughton came along and formualted a code of rules that served its purpose for a century. No man was permitted to hit his opponent when down, or below the waist, and a man on his knees was reckoned down. A round ended only with a fall, and the contest was decided when one of the men was unable to proceed within 30 seconds after a fall. Regulated by these rules, and others which were gradually added, the boxing game flourished and was much patronized by the aristocracy and even the royalty of England, until about 1830. Then the knockers got busy again, and the friends of the game saw that further concessions were necessary. The result was the British Pugilistic association, formed January 9, 1840, at a meeting in London. Under the London prize ring rules the game again flourished for a time, and became as popular in America as in Europe. In the '60's opposition to the "manly art" again developed. Magistrates set their faces against such contests, and the British parliament passed a law prohibiting railways from carrying persons going to a prize fight. Boxing seemed doomed to extinction, but the Marquis of Queensberry and J. G. Chambers came to the rescue by launching the Amateur Athletic club in 1866. This club adopted what are now known as the Queensberry rules, which elliminated many of the objectionable features of the game, and offered cups for amateurs and belts for professionals. This movement put boxing on a higher plane, and the Queensberry code soon became general, while gloves were later adopted for all contests.

RUMANIAN SOLDIERS FOR AMERICAN ARMY

London, January 8.—The Wolff bureau, the semi-official news agency in Berlin, sends out this dispatch:

"On the eastern front the following wireless message has been made public, probably by the Rumanian government:

"'To All Officers: Soldiers wishing to serve in the American army should apply to the American mission at Jassy. The first condition is severe discipline and unconditional obedience. It will be necessary for soldiers to obtain a recommendation from their officers. Preference will be given those who are willing to serve permanently.'"

HOOVER IN CONFERENCE WITH STATE FOOD MEN

Washington, January 8.—Phases of food administration, especially conservation of meat and wheat, were discussed today by Herbert C. Hoover, and Secretary Houston, with the food administrators of thirty-eight states, Hawaii and the District of Columbia and representatives from all the other states. Conferences with officials of the central administration are held every few months by the state administrators.

At a luncheon and dinner the visiting officials practiced what they preach by partaking of meals that adhered closely to conservation suggestions.

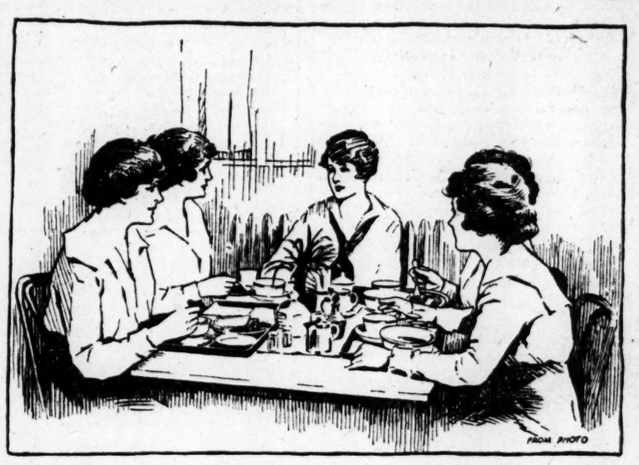
GREAT U-BOAT FLEET FOR UNITED STATES

St. Louis, January 8.—Chairman Padgett, of the house naval committee, speaking here today, said that within a year the United States would have a submarine fleet as good as that of Germany or better.

"The number of submarines now under construction is a naval secret," he said, "and all that can be said is that the 138 which are being built under the authorization of the program of August 1916 are only a part of the whole number."

Troubles of Telephone Operators In These Days of Congested Service





Top picture: A corner in a Bell telephone central office. Below: A corner in a dining room in a Bell telephone central office.

By Isma Dooly.

An average of 12,000 Atlanta people daily call over their telephones to ask the time of day.

An average of 2,500 people call over their telephones every day to ask for telephone numbers already listed in the telephone book.

Prior to the war the telephone calls averaged about 233,000 per day in Atlanta. There has been an increase of about 50 per cent now in the emergency of the war crisis.

In the last ten days the continued cold weather and the coal famine have produced an abnormal state of activity along certain lines and they have tested every facility of the Bell Telephone company.

Government agencies, philanthropic agencies, all business institutions related thereto have had to resort to the telephone for the accomplishment of an unprecedented amount of business.

Atlanta has a national cantonment of 35,000 men and a base hospital now housing many hundred men.

As a result of the weather, coal famine and accompanying conditions there have been the emergency calls which attend illnesses and deaths—emergency calls from hospitals, from physicians and nurses and from people in response.

The national state of life which has precipitated congested traffic and freight, which has hampered the normal operation of trains, the mail and all manner of public transportation, has its expression locally and has taxed the facilities of the telephone.

In the last ten days because of the weather two-thirds of the people who would ordinarily do their marketing, shopping and the general business attending the conduct of the home have had to do it over the phone, and besides all of this, and paramount in cause, is the fact **we are a country at war!**

These are some of the reasons when the telephone service at times is slow.

This information is intended for those who have asked why, who have complained, who have blamed the telephone girl, the chief operator and finally the corporation, when asking the time of day over the phone, perhaps, there is a delay in the reply—and perhaps there is delay in the service when even more important matters are at stake.

The Side of the Public.

"But every man who has a telephone in his home or place of business pays for that telephone and the service it promises or it is speedily taken from him," is a fact which the public—a large contingent of the public—may stress.

"Why should not the telephone company meet the emergency? There is labor which they can draw from—they do not pay very high salaries to their switchboard force—this from a contingent of the public.

"Why does not the telephone company increase its facilities, put in extra switchboards to meet the emergency—and extra telephones? This war is going on, these emergencies are going to arise from time to time, people must have telephone service, it is a part now of the modern transaction of every form of business.

"The telephone company pays regular dividends and—"

Yes, that is all true. There are men, women and girls who need employment and have it not. The telephone company is training people at its own expense for a better and more efficient service all the time. But if the telephone people of today in Atlanta had an army of experts ready to meet the greatest emergency which might be imagined it would not help out matters, for there is no possibility of the necessary switchboard extension except in the Hemlock exchange (for which it has already been ordered and is being installed), for the telephone company must stand aside, like you and I, while the needs of a nation at war are filled.

The Government's Needs.

The materials required to make the telephone—steel one of the integral parts—is needed for the purpose of direct warfare, and the telephone company for the time being cannot extend its facilities in the way of the extra switchboards, accompanying apparatus which might meet the emergency of the present moment.

Under present conditions the telephone company is unable to extend its system and install facilities as readily as in normal times and also care for the enormous needs of the government, so the government comes first.

It is exasperating when a number is called, and the operator replies, "Busy," and you hear that awful ticking which indicates the phone is "busy" and the one you called has probably selected the business hour of the morning to order her groceries, or discuss the production of the morning bargain counter in the department store. Yet, it is!

No, it was not because the girl was idly chewing gum, or knitting for soldiers. If she did, she would run the risk of having her hands caught in a maze of telephone wires crossed and recrossed. She would be so quickly taken from her job at the switchboard, she would forget she ever chewed gum or knitted for a soldier, for sitting right near her are the switchboard students being taught to take the place of every girl the moment she steps out, and the continued inspection of the chief operator.

I shall not attempt to go into the wondrous mechanism of the telephone, with its labor-saving processes, and its every expert arrangement for the perfect and most scientific service of the public, to defend the girl at the switchboard against the charge that she is "snippy," that she has a spite against certain patrons, that she is idle and does not attend to her business, for that argues an ignorance of one of the most remarkable achievements of modern times—the telephone and its operation.

It does not argue, however, that the human beings employed by the telephone are perfect; that they are different to any other people. They have their shortcomings, and their failings, and there are telephone people dropped every day who do not make the grade of efficiency. But to blame the telephone company in the present emergency for poor service is like blaming the government or General Pershing because at this very moment they do not just swat the kaiser and be done with it.

The Economic Way.

There are thousands of ways the people of the United States can help in the war, without handling a gun, paying a cent of war tax, or even giving a cent to help make more comfortable our soldiers dying this moment in the war zone hospitals, and that is by a rational observance of thrift and economy—and by economy of the resources of others.

The woman who turns over a new leaf and thoughtfully looks behind her at the clock, or goes into a room where there is a clock and finds out the time of day, instead of calling the telephone operator and asking her, has done something for her country.

She may not even have the energy to wind up the clock, but she had saved the telephone girl the time it took her to look behind her at the clock and answer back the time.

Maybe at the very moment that you ask the telephone operator to tell the time, she at the moment has missed the signal that meant a mother summoning a doctor to a dying child.

And when you have carelessly misplaced the telephone book where all the numbers of the people you wish to call are listed, and you call the operator to find the number, you have called into action not only your operator, but an operator in the information department. She must make the inspection of the book, only to give you the information which you could have acquired if you had unselfishly attended to your business—and had the thought in mind you would economize that much time and human force on the part of others—in service for your country.

No, it is not much for one individual to economize, but you are one of those who daily waste the time of others—and that when your country is calling you to help win the war. When you let the family clock run down for want of its cleanliness and care, you are one of 12,000 people who daily forget their country and add that much time, and what it means to the kaiser's daily net proceeds—instead of yours.

Let those people, therefore, who have been upset by the slow service of the telephone during the last ten days, cut out the calls to know the time of day, and to know the numbers of people who are listed in the book. It will prove an enormous saving.

Rational Methods.

Another way to help the country—and to win the war—is to think right or be more rational about things generally.

For instance, the busy hour of the telephone service begins about 9 o'clock in the morning, extending to 11 o'clock. That is the time when in every business house and office is initiating work for the day, and the telephone is in continued use. It is the hour when the housekeepers are giving orders for the day, and when the supply people are soliciting business for the day and orders over the phone. It is also the hour when Mrs. Stiggins, having had her coffee and rolls in bed, takes up the phone receiver at her side and engages Mrs. Wiggins in conversation about increased taxes, which cut off her allowance, and the inefficiency of her servants.

Miss Boggs also calls up Mr. Snoot about that time to know why he did not call and take her to see Theda Bara the night before. And Mrs. Newcome calls up Dr. Jay to know what the symptoms of nervous prosperity are.

If some of these personally important conversations could only be put off to some other time of day, and not be transacted between the hours of 9 and 11, even these people whom neither God nor man seem responsible for would be doing somethig to win the war.

Telephone Welfare Work.

While detailing the present emergency condition as it presents itself in the Bell telephone system to the condition leading up to the emergency, the side of the public, and the human side of it relating to employees, it cannot be amiss to give the public some idea of what the telephone company does to make it easy for its employees.

No company in the country, or probably in the world, does more for the welfare of its employees, and their surroundings while at work, than the Southern Bell Telephone Company. All three exchanges through which the Atlanta system extends are open for inspection at all times—the main exchange, the Ivy exchange or the Hemlock exchange. I visited all three of them Saturday morning at the busy hours between 9 and 11 o'clock. The purpose to answer the question which had been asked during the last ten days of emergency, "Why is the service slow?"

There is a welfare department rest-room, kitchenette, cafeteria and emergency hospital in connection with all of the exchanges, but the Hemlock exchange at present is the newest—therefore the most modern and the most completely equipped.

The building in its exterior is beautiful and impressive in architectural scheme, and within meets every demand of the modern telephone exchange.

The building is entirely fireproof—the materials bricks, steel and cement.

On the first floor is the power department, the basic machinery from which the entire plant is operated, and across the hall is the kitchenette, cafeteria and restroom.

Every device of the modern kitchen is there—refrigeration plant, ranges, etc., with expert cook and colored assistant in charge. There are tables, chairs, china, silver and equipment sufficient to meet the requirement of the force working in the Hemlock exchange, if half the force were served at one time. That never occurs, as the shifts are so arranged as to have a limited number off duty at one time, and the recesses are so arranged that there is never congestion anywhere in the building. The best food is on the menu, well prepared, and the price is but nominal. Tea, coffee, milk and sugar are furnished free by the company.

The rest or sitting room is ample in size, and the decoration effect homelike and charming. The hospital room has all facilities for first aid to the injured, or sickness.

There is the locker department, with individual hatrack and the telephone headpiece.

The schoolroom, modern in scheme and equipment and furniture, can also be used as a lecture room, and here the training classes are held. On the second floor there is the roof garden for summer recreation, with its furniture and places for potted plants, flowers, etc.

At the Ivy and main exchanges there is the same plan of welfare work, and the operatives are surrounded by every comfort and convenience, and any recreative pleasures consistent with daily work.

The hours of work are so divided that upon no individual, either in normal or emergency times, is there an undue strain, and a trained nurse is on the medical staff of the telephone service to aid either in emergency work or physical examination required in the health record of the employees.

Ex-Gov. Brown in Washington.

Washington, January 8.—(Special.)—Ex-Governor Brown and Fish and Game Warden Slate are among the prominent Georgians reaching Washington tonight.

Ease baby's Croup with Dr. King's NEW Discovery for Coughs & Colds

Don't let the little one suffer. Dr. King's New Discovery loosens the phlegm and gives quick relief, and being mildly laxative it helps bring the child's physical condition up to normal. Dr. King's New Discovery should be kept on hand to nip "those fits of coughing". It has helped thousands of children during the past 50 years.

Get it at your druggists

Constipation Causes Sickness

Don't permit yourself to become constipated, as your system immediately begins to absorb poison from the backed-up waste matter. Use Dr. King's New Life Pills and keep well. There is no better safeguard against illness. Try it tonight. All druggists

Madam-You Should Order Cerva for Your Table

CERVA is an absolutely pure, soft drink, with the nutritive properties of the best grain. It aids digestion and gives tone and vigor to nerve and muscle. Everyone likes it for its good taste of hops—and for its snap and foam and sparkle.

Serve it at dinner tonight. At grocers', druggists', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.

CERVA

The World's Best Beverage

LEMP Manufacturers ST. LOUIS

CERVA DISTRIBUTING CO., No. 11 Packard St., Atlanta, Ga. Phone Bell Main 1717. Atlanta 1717.

Men of experience will tell you that business efficiency is largely dependent upon good health. To keep fit when you have little time for exercise—take

PLUTO WATER

AMERICA'S PHYSIC

This natural mineral water comes straight from earth's own sources—at French Lick Springs in Indiana. There has been built a famous health resort, with a fine hotel and every outdoor sport and pleasure.

For those who cannot go to the Springs the water is concentrated and sold in bottles.

Prescribed by physicians in the treatment of kidney, liver, and stomach troubles, rheumatism, constipation and nervous disorders.

Large bottle, 35c; smaller bottle, 15c.

Look for the little Red Devil of health on every bottle. He is there for your protection.

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The Constitution's Markets, Business and Financial News and Reviews

Sweeping Advances Bring New High Levels in All Deliveries

REGULATION AMENDED ON RAW COTTON EXPORTS

No Individual Licenses Required for Shipments to Allies Except for Sea Island.

Washington, January 8.—The war trade board has amended the ruling in regard to the exportation of raw cotton as follows:

On January 8 and thereafter, until further action is taken by the board, no individual licenses shall be required for the exportation of raw cotton to the United Kingdom, France, Italy or Japan, or their colonies, possessions or protectorates, with the exception of Egyptian and Sea Island cotton, the exportation of which to any country of the world will on and after that date, January 8, require an individual license. It is necessary, therefore, that shippers' declarations covering shipments of raw cotton destined to either Great Britain, France, Italy or Japan state clearly thereon the exact type of raw cotton to be shipped.

STEPHENS WILL HELP BRUNSWICK IN FIGHT FOR BIG SHIP PLANT

Phineas Varnum Stephens, consulting engineer at the Georgia School of Technology, has offered his services gratuitously through Ivan E. Allen, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, to Brunswick, and will aid that city in making its presentments to the committee that will visit the southern cities looking for a site for the Ford Steel Shipbuilding plant that will be established at some southern port.

Mr. Stephens, who is a scientific man of wide experience, has a deep knowledge gained from close association with shipbuilding plants, and it is believed his services to Brunswick in helping that city to make a showing before the visiting committee will prove very valuable.

BRUNSWICK WILL OPEN HOMES TO LABOR FLOOD

Brunswick, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—For the purpose of handling the serious situation of providing new homes for Brunswick's influx of new citizens, a large mass meeting was held at the city hall tonight under the auspices of the Brunswick Board of Trade, and ways and means for providing homes for the newcomers discussed.

It developed that sufficient accommodations had already been provided for the three hundred men who are to arrive by February 1 to be employed at the various shipbuilding plants and who are to be sent here by the government. A committee having this matter in charge has secured the necessary rooms and as the men arrive they will be assigned to various rooms in private families. However, the matter of providing additional accommodations for others soon to be sent her ecame up for much discussion, and it is believed that Brunswick will at once begin the erection of a sufficient number of houses to take care of all the new people.

NET RAILWAY EARNINGS DROPPED IN NOVEMBER

Washington, January 8.—Net railway earnings in November continued far below the earnings for the same month in 1916, according to the interstate commerce commission's compilations today of reports from ninety-eight roads. Returns are expected from eighty-seven other roads.

Net revenue from railroad operations was $53,856,000 as compared with $63,975,000 in November, 1916. Eastern roads reported $16,715,000 as compared with $21,974,000 a year before; western roads $24,000,000 as compared with $28,296,000; southern roads $13,162,000 as compared with $13,700,000.

For the eleven months ending with November net revenue was $618,178,000 as compared with $639,128,000 in the first eleven months of 1916.

FIGHTING CATTLE TICK IN SOUTHERN STATES

Washington, January 8.—Cattle tick eradication in southern Texas is the object of a four-day conference of more than two hundred employees of the bureau of animal industry which will be held in New Orleans beginning January 15.

It is planned to eradicate all cattle ticks in Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina in a grand assault during this year and to free Alabama and North Carolina from the pest in 1919, Georgia and Oklahoma in 1920 and Florida and Texas in 1921.

Meeting with the federal tick eradicating forces will be representatives of the state live stock boards in practically every state with territory still quarantined because of cattle ticks.

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE IS SOUGHT BY TWELVE

Newnan, Ga. January 8.—(Special.)—One of the most exciting political contests Coweta county has had in many years was precipitated a short time since by the sudden death of Tax Collector B. J. Fry. Twelve candidates have announced for the vacancy, viz.: Earl Adams, William Byram, E. T. Carter, Y. C. Foster, J. L. Hemphill, W. S. Hubbard, R. W. Jackson, J. H. McCoy, C. J. Owens J. A. Stephens, E. G. Summers and R. H. Ware. The election will occur one week from tomorrow, the date of the congressional election.

Hon. W. C. Wright, of Coweta, the democratic nominee, will carry the district by a sweeping majority.

R. L. ANDERSON NAMED BIBB TITLE EXAMINER

Macon, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Judge H. A. Mathews, of the Bibb superior court, today appointed Attorney R. L. Anderson, of Macon, to be title examiner in this county under the terms of the land registration act. He has accepted the place, and will begin his duties as soon as he can be sworn in. The land registration act was passed by the last legislature and was fathered by a Macon man, H. L. Barfield, a member of the legislature from Bibb county.

Dublin Men Arrested.

Macon, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Two Dublin men, Joe Edwards and James Hicks, were arrested here today by city detectives when they stepped from a train at the Terminal station, the men being charged with violating the prohibition law by having whisky in their possession. They had two suit cases filled with Jacksonville liquor. They are now confined in the Bibb county jail.

Peace Prospects Seemed to Be Strengthened by President's Address and Outlook of Small Ginning Figures Helped Bulls.

RANGE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	$31.78	$32.10	$31.66	$32.07	$31.65
March	$31.26	$31.69	$31.16	$31.59	$31.16
May	30.87	31.30	30.79	31.19	30.78
July	30.50	30.95	30.48	30.87	30.49
October	29.60	29.95	29.58	29.86	29.59

Closed firm.

New York, January 8.—The cotton market showed increasing strength and activity today, with all deliveries making a new high record for the season on continued trade buying, more optimistic views of peace prospects which seemed to be strengthened by the president's address to congress, and the expectation of small ginning figures from the census bureau tomorrow. March contracts sold up from 31.18 to 31.69 and closed at $1.59, with the general list closing firm at a net advance of 27 to 43 points.

The market opened steady at an advance of 1 to 14 points on Liverpool buying and covering. There was some scattered Southern selling attributed to liquidation of hedges against spot cotton bought yesterday, which eased prices off a few points right after the call, with January selling at 31.66 and May at 30.80, or back to within a point or two of last night's closing figures. These offerings were absorbed by trade buying accompanied by reports that New England spinners were fixing prices freely, and the market soon firmed up on bullish spot advices and the continued drought in the southwest.

Buying became more active after the text of the president's outline of peace terms reached the ring and stop orders were uncovered on the early afternoon advance to 32.10 for January and 31.30 for May, or about 45 to 53 points net higher on present crop deliveries. October sold up to 29.95, or 36 points net higher.

There was a good deal of realizing around these figures and later fluctuations were irregular, but the market met support on the dips and the close was within 8 or 10 points of the best. The official forecast was for occasional rains in extreme east Texas, but local map readers said they saw nothing in southwestern conditions to indicate any adequate relief from droughty conditions.

Spot cotton quiet; middling, 33.05.

Holiday in New Orleans.

New Orleans, January 8.—It being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and a legal holiday in Louisiana, the cotton exchange was closed today.

COTTON MOVEMENT.

ATLANTA WAREHOUSE COMPANY: Atlanta 4's, 32¾c.

ATLANTA COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE: Good middling, 32.50c.

Receipts, 1,722 bales.
Shipments, 2,138 bales.
Sales, 1,198 bales.
Stock, 54,697 bales.

Port Movement.

New Orleans—Holiday. Receipts 11,869; exports 5,192; stock 281,544.

Galveston—Middling 31.50; receipts 15,835; sales 15; stock 277,111.

Mobile—Middling 31.25; receipts 785; sales 15; stock 9,131.

Savannah—Middling 31.00; receipts 4,784; sales 3,661; stock 232,388.

Charleston—Middling 31.00; receipts 576; sales 20; stock 61,066.

Wilmington—Middling 30¾; receipts 20; stock 49,580.

Texas City—Stock 17,684.

Norfolk—Middling 30.75; receipts 1,202; sales 390; stock 85,769.

Baltimore—Stock 29,527.

Boston—Middling 32.55; receipts 624; stock 19,000.

Philadelphia—Middling 33.30; receipts 268; stock 7,074.

Minor Ports—Stock 35,388.

New York—Middling 33.05; receipts 1,598; exports 15,962; stock 151,151.

Totals Today—Receipts 37,529; exports 31,155; stock 1,346,433.

Totals for Week—Receipts 80,582; exports 30,280.

Totals for Season—Receipts 3,738,649; exports 2,213,589.

Interior Movement.

Houston—Middling $1.50; receipts 10,815; shipments 9,664; sales 2,424; stock 214,964.

Memphis—Middling 31.00; receipts 6,914; shipments 7,537; sales 3,600; stock 277,867.

Augusta—Middling 31.25; receipts 1,415; shipments 1,459; sales 1,338; stock 161,870.

St. Louis—Middling 30.75; receipts 4,868; shipments 5,062; stock 15,186.

Cincinnati—Receipts 801; shipments 985; stock 30,104.

Little Rock—Middling 31.25; receipts 899; shipments 551; sales 551; stock 53,898.

Dallas—Middling 31.30.

Montgomery—Middling 31.50.

Totals Today—Receipts 25,713; shipments 25,258; stock 753,889.

BIBB FARMERS STILL HOLDING THEIR COTTON

Macon, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Farmers in the Macon territory who have cotton stored in the Macon warehouses do not appear to be in any hurry about disposing of it. There are now something over 4,000 bales held here and most of the owners declare they intend to hang on to it for awhile in the belief htat the price will go considerably higher. When cotton reached 30 cents a couple of weeks ago about 3,000 bales were placed on the market and were quickly snapped up by the buyers. However, since that time sales have dropped off to almost nothing. Most of the cotton now in the warehouses is held by farmers. They received a good price for cotton they sold early in the season and as they apparently do not need the money now are inclined to take a chance on the price advancing a few more cents.

GOLD EXPORTS $78,000,000 SINCE U. S. ENTERED WAR

Washington, January 8.—Since the United States entered the war, net exports of gold have been $78,000,000, or at a weekly rate of $2,168,000, the federal reserve board announced today. Recently the outward movement has been curtailed, however, to a weekly average of $556,000. Imports now come mainly from Mexico, Canada and South America, while exports are to Chile and Mexico.

Exports of silver have been heavy, indicating that it has been substituted in many cases for gold in liquidation of international balances. Conclusion of an agreement by which the government will control the silver market at a price near $1 is expected soon.

STATE BANKS JOINING U. S. RESERVE SYSTEM

Washington, January 8.—Seventy-five state banks or trust companies were admitted to the federal reserve system in December, with aggregate capital of $28,918,000, surplus of $32,080,000 and resources of $488,728,000, the federal reserve board announced today. This brought the number of state institutions now members of the federal system to 250, with total resources of $5,000,000,000.

PROFESSIONAL VIEWS ON COTTON SITUATION

New York, January 8.—(Special.)—The president's speech to congress today was by far the biggest influence in the cotton market. A hasty review of the speech would indicate that, although our allies' aims have not been changed, today's speech leaves a good opening for Germany to reply and open peace negotiations if she so desires, as this might have the effect of eventually leading to a peace conference, the influence was of a bullish nature on cotton, and prices worked considerably higher. We still believe in purchases at this level.

JOHNSTON, STORM & CO.

New York, January 8.—(Special.)—The market today was of the same character as we have had since Christmas, with buyers in a small market where there were no sellers excepting those willing to take profits. There was not quite the same demand for October as of late. Apparently the immediate demand against goods sold into next season had been supplied during the past few days. Local sentiment continues to be bullish at this new high level in the absence of hedge selling from southern buyers, and they are quietly confident of higher prices. They feel that no political news such as caused the decline last winter can occur, which might lead to a desire on the part of holders in the south to hedge the cotton they have on hand.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO.

ATLANTA QUOTATIONS ON COTTON SEED PRODUCTS

JANUARY—	Bid.	Asked.
Crude oil, prime basis	$ 1.17½	.....
Cotton seed meal, 7 per cent ammonia	.....	.....
Cotton seed meal, 8 per cent, Georgia common rate point	47.50	.....
Cotton seed hulls, loose	19.00	20.00
Cotton seed hulls, sacked	22.50	23.50
Linters, clean, mill run	.05⅝	.05¾
FEBRUARY—		
Crude oil, prime basis	1.31¼	.....
Cotton seed meal, 7 per cent ammonia	47.50	.....
Cotton seed meal, 8 per cent, Georgia common rate point	47.50	.....
Cotton seed hulls, loose	19.00	20.00
Cotton seed hulls, sacked	22.50	23.50
Linters clean, mill run	.05⅝	.05¾

Cotton Seed Quotations.

Georgia, common rate points...$70.00@75.00
Cotton seed f. o. b. Atlanta.... 70.00@80.00

WHOLESALE PRODUCE IN ATLANTA MARKET

The following information collected by the United States department of agriculture, bureau of markets, Atlanta branch, together with detailed reports from other cities, will be mailed free of charge upon request. These are jobbing prices, namely: less carload prices on large lots to jobbers and not retail prices:

Apples—Arrived unknown. Demand and movement good, market firm. Berries, Virginia, 2¼-inch and up, Yorks, $5.25; 2½-inch, $5.75; boxes, few sales reported. Washington Roman beauties, large size, $2.15 to $2.25. Colorados, orchard run, jumbye pack, small sizes, $1.75; medium $2.00.

Cabbage—No fresh arrivals. Demand and movement active, market strong. Supplies light. New York Danish and Wisconsin Holland seed, per 100 pounds crated, $3.50; bulk, $3.87.

Sweet Potatoes—Arrived, 1 Georgia. Demand and movement active, market firm. Virginia, Irish cobblers and Nancy Halls, sacked, per 100 pounds, $2.60 to $2.67.

White Potatoes—Arrived, 1 unknown. Demand and movement good, market steady. Virginia, Irish cobblers and Nancy Halls, sacked, per 100 pounds, $2.40 to $2.60, according to grade.

Oranges—Arrived, 1 Florida. Demand and movement good, market steady. Florida, coast and central, large sizes, fresh stock, $4.00 to $4.10; medium to small sizes, $3.50 to $4.25.

Grapefruit—No fresh arrivals. Demand and movement slow, market unsettled. Florida, west coast and central, large sizes, $3.00 to $3.10, medium to small sizes, $3.10 to $3.25. Few sales, small lots, fresh fancy fruit, high as $3.50.

Lettuce—Arrivals light. Demand and movement good for good stock. Quality and condition very wide range, mostly frozen, 1½-bushel hampers, 50c to $1.00.

Mixed Vegetables—String beans, eggplants and peppers, market bare, no jobbing sales reported.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, January 8.—Cotton spot quiet; prices steady; good middling 22.74; middling 22.22; low middling 22.67; good ordinary 21.69; ordinary 21.17. Sales 3,000 bales, including 1,400 American. Receipts 10,000 bales, no American. Futures closed steady. New contracts: January 23.33; March 23.08; May 22.87; old contracts, January 22.07; January-February 21.97; March-April 21.79; May-June 21.63; June-July 21.53.

Metals.

New York, January 8.—Metal exchange quotes lead firm; spot $8.75@7.00; spelter quiet; East St. Louis delivery spot $7.62½@7.75. At London, spot copper £110; futures £110; electrolytic £125. Spot tin £289; futures £284; spot lead £29 10c; futures £28 10c; spelter spot £54; futures £50.

DROP IN SECURITIES FOLLOWS SPEECH

Financial Interests Saw in Message Little Hope of Early Solution of Grave Problems Engaging the Country in War.

New York, January 8.—As measured in terms of security values, Wall street did not take kindly to the president's comprehensive statement of war aims as set forth in his unexpected message to congress today. Stocks declined. The address, as viewed by financial interests offered little hope of an early solution of the many grave problems now engaging the attention of this country and its associates in the war.

Previous to its delivery—in fact, throughout the forenoon and during the early mid-session—prices were 1 to 3 points higher in the several groups of peace and war shares, and considerably higher in certain specialties.

For example American Tobacco made an extreme gain of 14 points, presumably in connection with the stated retention of its existing dividend rate, and Texas Company advanced 6½ points.

Various other speculative issues received much of their upward impulse from the decision of the supreme court setting aside the federal income tax on stock dividends.

Immediately after publication of the salient features of the president's address, the list began to sell off, reacting 1 to 5 points under lead of United States Steel and investment rails. The decline was desultory at first, but became general in the last hour. The market showed little recuperative power at the close.

A very large proportion of the day's irregular operations in bonds centered around the Liberty issues, the 3½'s selling at 98.88 to 98.76, the first 4's, or converted 3½'s at 97.84 to 97.78 and the second 4's at 96.66 to the new low record of 96.26. Total sales of bonds, par value, aggregated $4,650,000. United States 4's (old issue) were ¼ per cent higher on call.

Stocks in New York.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Am Beet Sugar	73	73	73	71
Am. Can	39½	37¾	37¾	38⅝
American Car & Foundry	70⅝	69½	69½	70¼
Am. Locomotive	57	55	55½	56¼
American Smelting & Refining	80¾	77⅞	77⅞	78⅞
Am. Sugar	101⅞	99	99	100
American Tel. & Tel.	104⅜	102¾	102¾	103⅜
Anaconda Copper	62⅛	61½	61½	61⅞
Atchison	86⅝	85⅞	86⅝	85¼
Atlantic Coast Line	90	89½	89½	91½
Baldwin Locomotive	60½	57⅞	58	59½
Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	53¼	54	54
Bethlehem Steel "B"	85¼	78⅜	78½	79⅝
Canadian Pacific	139⅝	137½	138	137¾
Central Leather	67	64½	64⅝	64¼
Chesapeak & Ohio	54	52¾	52⅝	52⅞
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul	46⅛	45½	45½	45¾
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	20½
Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36⅛	36	36	35¾
Columbia Gas & Electric	32½	32½	32½	31½
Corn Products	23	31⅝	31¾	32
Crucible Steel	58¼	53½	54	54¼
Cuba Cane Sugar	31¾	30	30	30¼
Erie	16⅜	15⅜	16	15⅞
General Electric	133	129½	130½	130½
General Motors	120	114½	116	116⅝
Great Northern pfd.	90¼	89¼	89½	89⅝
Great Northern Ore ctfs.	27⅛	26½	26½	26⅞
Gulf States Steel	.....	.....	91	92½
Illinois Central	.....	.....	92	92
Inspiration Copper	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	47
Int. Mer. Marine	23	21⅞	22¼	23⅜
do. pfd.	86¾	84½	84¾	84¾
International Nickel	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	29
International Paper	29	27½	28¼	28⅛
Kennecott Copper	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	32
Louisville & Nashville	.....	.....	111¼	111⅜
Maxwell Motors	26⅝	25½	25½	25⅝
Mexican Petroleum	84	80¾	80¾	82¼
Midvale Steel	48	46¼	46¼	47
Missouri Pacific	23½	22½	22¾	22⅛
Nevada Consolidated	19¾	18½	18½	18¼
New York Central	71⅞	70½	70½	70⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H.	30½	30¼	30¼	29½
Norfolk & Western	105½	105	105	103½
Northern Pacific	85¼	84¼	84¼	84½
Ohio Cities Gas	39½	37½	37⅝	37⅝
Pennsylvania	46¼	46	46	45⅝
Pittsburg Coal	46	45	45	41
Ray Consolidated Copper	23⅝	23½	23¼	23¼
Reading	76	73⅞	74⅛	73⅝
Rep. Iron & Steel	79⅝	77	77	77⅝
Seaboard Air Line	8	8	8	7⅞
Sinclair Oil & Refining	18	18	18	17⅝
Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	30⅝	30¼	30½	30½
Southern Pacific	40½	40	40	40
Southern Railway	84½	83	83½	83⅝
do. pfd.	24	23¼	23¼	23⅜
Studebaker Corp.	53	50½	58½	58½
Tennessee Copper	13½	13	50⅝	50⅝
Texas Co.	146½	141½	13¾	13⅝
Tobacco Products	52⅝	49⅝	141¼	140
Union Pacific	116½	113½	49⅝	50¼
United Cigar Stores.	92	90	113⅝	114½
United Fruit	120	117¾	90¼	90⅝
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	121	117¼	117⅝	117½
U. S. Rubber	53½	53	117	118
U. S. Steel	97½	93½	53¼	51⅝
do. pfd.	109	108⅝	92¾	94⅜
Utah Copper	82⅝	79⅝	108⅝	108½
Va.-Caro. Chemical	.....	.....	79⅝	80⅜
Wabash pfd. "A"	43¼	42½	34	34
Westinghouse Elec	41¼	39¼	42½	42

Total sales, 761,500 shares.

Bonds in New York.

U. S. 2s registered, bid	96½
do. coupon, bid	96½
U. S. 3s registered, bid	99
do. coupon, bid	99
U. S. Liberty 3½s	.....
U. S. 4s registered, bid	98.74
do. coupon, bid	104¼
American Foreign Securities 5s	95½
Anglo-French 5s	91
Atchison, gen. 4s	88¾
Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s	82½
Baltimore & Ohio cv. 4½s	82
Bethlehem Steel ref. 5s	77⅞
Central of Georgia Consolidated 5s	88
Central Leather 5s	89
Chesapeak & Ohio cv. 5s	94¾
Chicago, B. & Quincy joint 4s	77½
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. cv. 4½s	93⅝
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. Ry. ref. 4s	74⅞
Colorado & Southern ref. 4½s	65
Denver & Rio Grande ref. 5s, bid	.67⅛@70½
Dominion of Canada 5s (1931), bid	49
Erie gen. 4s	90
Illinois Central ref. 4s, bid	51½
Int. Mer. Marine 6s	78½
Kansas City Southern ref. 5s	91½
Liggett & Myers 5s	74⅞
Louisville & Nashville un. 4s, bid	88
Missouri, Kan. & Texas 1st 4s	85
Missouri Pacific gen. 4s	57
New York Central deb. 6s	60¾
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	93½
Northern Pacific gen. 4s	83¾
Pennsylvania Consolidated 4½s	84
do. gen. 4½s	98
Reading gen. 4s, bid	92
Republic Iron & Steel 5s (1940), bid	83
St. Louis & San Fran. adj. 6s	92½
Seaboard Air Line adj. 5s	62
Southern Bell Telephone 5s, bid	58
Southern Pacific cv. 5s	91
Southern Railway 5s	88
do. gen. 4s	63
Texas Company cv. 6s	99
Texas & Pacific 1st, bid	98½
Union Pacific 4s	85
United Kingdom 5s	88¼
U. S. Steel 5s	97⅞
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s, bid	99
Wabash 1st, bid	92
	93

Money Market.

New York, January 8.—Mercantile paper 5½@5¾; sterling, sixty-day bills 4.72; commercial, sixty-day bills on banks 4.71⅞; 4.75¼; cables 4.76 7-16.

Bar silver 90¼.

Time loans easy; sixty and ninety days 5½@5¾; six months 5¾@6.

Call money firm; high 4; low 2¾; ruling rate 3½; closing bid 3½; offered at 4; last loan 4.

Francs, demand 5.73⅜; cables 5.71⅛; demand 845; cables 843. Rubles, demand 12⅜; cables 13.

Mexican dollars 73.

Government bonds irregular; railroad bonds irregular.

Atlanta Bank Clearings.

Clearings Tuesday $7,852,790.40
Same day last year 4,383,449.88
Increase for day $3,479,350.52

Cotton Seed Oil.

New York, January 8.—Aside from a small turnover in the March delivery there was nothing doing in cotton oil today. Shorts paid up to 19.99 for that month, and when the demand was satisfied the market eased off slightly, closing with net losses of 2 to 7 points. Sales 500 barrels; tenders 200 Prime crude 17.50 nominal. The market closed steady; spot 19.80 bid. The range in futures follows:

	Opening.	Closing.
January	19.85@20.00	19.85@20.00
February	19.85@20.00	19.90 bid
March	19.95@20.00	19.95@19.97
April	19.92 bid	.....
May	19.92 bid	19.95@20.00

Dry Goods.

New York, January 8.—Cotton goods were more active today and the demand for heavy goods increased. Yarns were firm and burlaps quiet. The linen trade was greatly disturbed by cable news of further restrictions on shipments of flax products to this country.

Today's Prices on the Atlanta Commodity Markets

Local Stocks and Bonds

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta National Bank	255	295
Atlantic Ice and Coal Corp.	72	74
Atlantic Ice and Coal Corp. pfd.	87	90
A. & W. P. Ry.	155	160
Atlantic Steel	150	...
do. pfd.	95	97
Central Bank and Trust Corp.	149	153
Augusta and Savannah Ry.	102	104
Fulton National Bank	112½	116
Fourth National Bank	295	310
Exposition Cotton Mills	175	186
Gate City Cotton Mills	225	...
Ga. Ry. and Electric, 6 per cent.	85	87
Ga. Ry. and Elec. stamped	125	135
Ga. Ry. and Power Co., 1st pfd.	93	96½
Ga. Ry. and Power Co., 2d pfd.	21	23
Ga. Ry. and Power Co., common	13	18
Ga. Ry. and Banking Co.	265	270
Empire Cotton Oil Co.	53	60
Empire Cotton Oil Co., pfd.	96	98
Southern Ice Co.	10	15
Southern Ice Co., pfd.	45	53
Southeastern Railroad	104	107
Trust Co. of Ga.	295	300
Third National Bank	215	217½
Lowry National Bank	225½	227

ATLANTA PROVISION MARKET.

(Corrected by the White Provision company. United States food administration license No. G-21371.)

Cornfield hams, 10 to 12 pounds average...29
Cornfield hams, 12 to 14 pounds average...29
Cornfield skinned hams, 16 to 19 lbs....30
Cornfield picnic hams, 6 to 8 lbs.....25
Cornfield breakfast bacon 42
Cornfield sliced bacon, 1-lb. boxes, 12 to case .....
Grocers' bacon, wide or narrow.....48
Cornfield pork sausage, link or bulk....38
Cornfield wieners, in 10-pound cartons..21
Cornfield bologna sausage, 2-lb. boxes..20
Cornfield smoked link sausage, 25-lb. boxes .....
Cornfield wieners in pick, No. 15 kit...$3.00
Cornfield lard, tierce basis.....28
Country style lard, tierce basis.....28
Compound lard, tierce basis.....28
D. S. extra ribs.....24
D. S. bellies, medium average.....29
D. S. bellies, light average.....30½

ATLANTA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Corrected by W. H. White, Jr., president of White Provision company. United States food administration license No. G-21371.)

Good to choice beef steers, 850 to 1,000 pounds, $8.50@9.00.

Good steers, 750 to 850 pounds, $8.25@8.75.

Medium to good steers, 650 to 750 pounds, $7.75@8.25.

Good to choice beef cows, 750 to 850 pounds, $7.00@8.00.

Medium to good cows, 650 to 750 pounds, $6.75@7.25.

Good to choice heifers, 550 to 650 pounds, $6.50@7.00.

The above represents ruling prices for good quality cattle. Inferior grades and dairy types selling lower.

Medium to good steers, 650 to 750 pounds, $7.25@7.75.

Medium to good cows, 600 to 700 pounds, $6.00@6.75.

Mixed common, $5.00@6.00.

Good fat oxen, $7.50@8.00.

Medium to good oxen, $6.50@7.25.

Good butcher bulls, $6.00@7.00.

Choice veal calves, $7.00@8.00.

Yearlings, $6.00@6.50.

Prime hogs, 165 to 225 pounds, $12.75@$14.00.

Light hogs, 130 to 165 pounds, $12.75@$13.00.

Heavy pigs, 100 to 130 pounds, $12.00@$12.50.

Light pigs, 80 to 100 pounds, $11.00@11.50.

Stags and roughs, $10.00@11.00.

Above quotations apply to good quality mixed fed hogs. Cattle coming more freely; market quiet, with downward tendency. Hog receipts liberal; market lower.

THE ATLANTA PRODUCE MARKET.

Fruits.

Grapefruit	.....
Grapes, crate $2.25, keg	$3.50
Lemons	$5.50
Apples, per barrel	$5.00@6.50
Apples, per box	$5.00@6.50
Oranges, per box	$1.50@2.75
Bananas	$3.75@4.00
Raisons	3½@6½
Cabbage, per pound	$2.25
Celery, washed, per dozen	30
Lettuce, dozen	$1.25
Onions, yellow	$1.00@1.25
Onions, white	$3.50
Irish potatoes, pound	$4.00
Sweet potatoes	3½@4c
Turnips	$1.25@1.50

Poultry and Eggs.

Eggs	45@54c
Hens	26@28c
Friers	28@30c
Turkeys, live	28@30c
Friers, live	28@30c

ATLANTA GROCERIES.

(By Cone M. Maddox Company.)
United States Food Administration License No. G 06582.

Baking Powders—Success, 48 8c packages	$ 1.50
Beans—Limas, recleaned	.15
Bran—Pillsbury's Health Bran, 1 doz. package	1.35
Broooms—4-string 22, per dozen	8.50
Catsup—Bull head, 2 dozen 8-oz. bottles	2.70
Cheese	.28
Cocoanut—Shredder, bluk, barrels	.25
Coffee—Arbuckle's, 36-lb. cases	18.75
Coffee, Rio roasted, 100-lb. sack	11.75
Coffee—Arbuckle's Breakfast, cases	.24¾
Corn—Canned, 2 dozen No. 2s	2.40
Corn Flakes—Post Toasties, 36 pkgs.	3.30
Corn Flakes—Kellogg's 36 pkgs.	3.40
Corn Flakes—Krinkles, 36 pkgs.	2.85
Corn Flakes—National, 36 pkgs.	2.70
Corn, Cora and Tomatoes—2 dozen, No. 3, canned	3.30
Crackers—Sodas in boxes, bulk	.14
Flour—Pillsbury's Best, sacks	11.75
Flour—Pillsbury's Graham, 12-lb. sacks	11.25
Flour—Pillsbury's Whole Wheat, 12-pound sacks	11.50
Flour—Pillsbury's Pure Dark Rye, 98 pounds	8.50
Flour—Columbia Fancy Patent, sacks	11.75
Flour—Sweet Marie self-Rising, sacks	.....
Grits—24 pkgs. Purity Quaker	2.85
Grits—90-lb. sacks, medium	5.00
Grape Nuts—No. 24, 2 doz. 1oo pkgs.	2.85
Jelly—Glucose Apple, in 36-lb. pails	2.35
Lard—Compound	.23½
Lard—Snowdrift, cases	18.25
Macaroni—Pkgs., 5c, 100	3.30
Macaroni—Broken in bbls.	.09
Mackerel—100 count, 5-6 oz. Fat Shore	5.00
Meal—Columbus Water Ground, 3-bushel sacks	3.80
Milk—Dime Brand Condensed, 48 ca.	6.35
Milk—Eagle Brand, Condensed, 48 ca.	8.70
Milk—Wilmer Brand, Con., 48 cans	5.35
Milk—Evap., baby size, 96 cans	6.35
Milk—48 talls, evaporated	6.25
Mince Meat—Atmore's servtone, 40-pound pails	.15
Mincemeat—Goodwin's Best, 70-lb.	.....
Kanuklons	.12½
Molasses—Black Strap, bbls.	.42
Mustard—3 doz. 10c	1.30
Oatmeal—24-pound packages	1.90
Oil—Cooking, in barrels, refined	1.54
Oil—Wesson, 5-1 gallons	16.00
Oil—Wessons, 2-5 gallons	34.00
Oil—Wessons, 6 doz. small cans	5.40
Okra—2 doz. No. 2s, Dunbar's and Choice Evap.	3.00
Peaches—Dunkee's, 5c and 10c pkgs.	.75
Pepper—Ground, black, 15-lb. 5 bls.	1.90
Pepper—Cayenne, 10-lb. boxes, bulk	.35
Prune—40-50 25-lb. boxes	.13¾
Prunes—60-70 25-lb. boxes	.11½
Potatoes—Sweet, canned, 2-doz. No. 2½	2.70
Pickles—800 sours, 45 gals.	3.50
Pickles—800 dills, 45 gallons	17.50
Raisins—46 12-oz. pkgs., White Ribbon	17.50
Raisons—Loose Muscats, 50-lb. boxes	4.25
Raisins—Seeded, 25-lb. boxes, bulk	.10
Raisins—Thompson's Bleached, 50-lb. boxes	.09
Rice—Head, 100-lb. sacks, Blue Rose	.14
Rice—Cracked, 100-lb. sacks	6.75
Salad Dressing—Durkees Picnic size	7.50
Salad Dressing—Durkee's, medium size	2.20
Salt—Ozone, 25 2-lb. packages	5.40
Soap—Fairy, 100 bars	.90
Soap—Ivory, 100 bars	6.75
Soap—Clean Easy, 60 bars	6.65
Soap—U. S. Mail, 120 6-oz. bars	3.60
Soap—Fairbank's Tar, 100 bars	6.85
Soap—Campbell's Condensed, 48 ca.	5.00
Spaghetti—6c and 10c pkgs, per case	4.85
Starch—Bulk, 50-lb. boxes laundry	3.20
Sugar—Granulated, sacks or barrels	.07
Syrup—Eagle, in barrels, 60 gals.	Nominal
Syrup—Alaga, 48 1½-lb. cans	.65
Syrup—Sunnygold, 48 ½-lb. cans	6.50
Syrup—Alaga, 6-10s, $6.50; 12-5s	6.00
Tomatoes—Canned, 2 doz. No. 2s	2.75
Vitos—Pillsbury's Vitos in pkgs.	3.00
Vinegar—Colored distilled, barrels	2.30
Vinegar—Apple and Distilled, bbls.

MILLIONS OF REVENUE DEPENDENT ON RULING

In Regard to Inventories for Excess Profits and Income Taxes.

Washington, January 8.—The treasury decision that in making inventories for excess profits and income tax returns, dealers in merchandise or securities might use the cost price or market value, whichever is lower, is being reviewed by the department of justice and may be revised. Millions of dollars in taxes are dependent on the final ruling.

Treasury legal advisers were understood to have challenged the legality of the decision which was issued several weeks ago on recommendations of the excess profits advisers and Secretary McAdoo referred the question to Attorney General Gregory. If the decision is overruled congress probably will be asked to amend the revenue law to permit the internal revenue bureau to make such a ruling.

Determination of this point is one of the factors which have prevented issuance of forms for tax returns for incomes of more than $3,000 and for excess profits reports. Both these forms will be completed and ready for distribution probably by the middle of next week, Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper said today.

By that time also the excess profits advisers expect to complete their work and recommend certain amendments to clarify the war tax act. These amendments will cover only the points which it is felt impossible for the revenue bureau to rule without being challenged in the courts. Most decisions so far have been made with the approval of congressional leaders on assurance that if they were challenged amendments could be rushed through congress to support the executive action.

Commissioner Roper announced today that if the treasury decision is upheld by the department of justice the revenue bureau will define "dealers in securities" who will be affected by the action.

Revenue officials estimated today that many million of dollars would be lost to the government as a result of the supreme court's recent decision that stock dividends are not subject to the income tax. Some said the loss might run as high as $50,000,000.

Senator Smoot's amendments to the war tax law, establishing a new system of income tax are being studied by administration officials, but they are strongly opposed to any attempt to collect taxes this year under any other system than that in the existing act amended so as to clarify certain of its provisions.

MORTUARY

GEORGE HANCOCK DROPS DEAD ON THE STREET

George Hancock, of Thomaston, Ga., who had come from his home to Atlanta for medical treatment, was suddenly stricken with apoplexy in the Candler building Tuesday and died within a few minutes. The body was removed to the chapel of H. M. Patterson & Son. Information as to his relatives has not yet been ascertained.

Mrs. L. C. Beacham, Dublin.

Dublin, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. L. C. Beacham were held here this morning, following her death Monday morning, after an illness lasting nearly two months. Revs. W. E. Harville, J. T. Smith and T. W. Calloway conducted the services. Mrs. Beacham was 70 years of age, and was a native of Laurens county. She leaves a husband and two daughters, Mrs. H. F. Maund, of Dexter, and Miss Oma Beacham, of Dublin. She also leaves three sisters, Mrs. C. S. Pope and Mrs. Lizzie Wood, of Laurens county, and Mrs. Rebecca Hines, of Wrightsville.

Charles L. Bowie.

Charles L. Bowie, aged 79, died at the residence, 65 Washington Terrace, at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. Mr. Bowie was a confederate veteran and a member of Stonewall Jackson camp. He is survived by his wife; six sons, O. R., C. M., J. J., D. W., R. W. and R. H. Bowie; five daughters, Mrs. L. S. Smith, Mrs. H. E. Cofer, Mrs. M. K. Haralson and the Misses Gertrude and Emma Bowie, and three brothers, R. W. Bowie of Atlanta, W. H. Bowie of Texas and J. H. Bowie of Dalton, Ga.

Verlyn Elizabeth Kirben.

Verlyn Elizabeth, the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Kirben, died Tuesday morning at the residence, 5 Sullivan drive, Kirkwood. The body was removed to the chapel of H. M. Patterson & Son.

Mrs. Telethy Reiley.

Mrs. Telethy C. Reiley, 81 years old, died Tuesday morning at the residence, 285 St. Charles avenue. She is survived by one son, H. C. Reiley, and one daughter, Mrs. J. M. Loney, of Milwaukee, Wis. The body was removed to the chapel of Harry G. Poole.

Allen F. Marsh.

Allen F. Marsh, 25 years old, died Tuesday morning at the base hospital at Fort McPherson. The body was removed to the chapel of Harry G. Poole.

J. W. Collins.

J. W. Collins, 59 years old, died Tuesday morning at the residence, 166 Hampton street. He is survived by his wife; three sons, W. L., J. H. and W. V. Collins, and one daughter, Mrs. Thomas Howard. The body was removed to the chapel of Hunter & Hemperley.

Samson T. Fields.

Samson T. Fields, of Elko, Ga., died Tuesday afternoon at a private hospital. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. J. H. Wimberley, of Elko; one brother, J. L. Fields, of Elko, and one sister, Miss Ruth Fields, of Cochran, Ga. The body was removed to the chapel of Awtry & Lowndes.

6,000 PERSONS KILLED IN GUATEMALA QUAKES

Traveler Tells of Appalling Death List—Many Shot Robbing Dead.

San Salvador, January 8.—The newspapers today print with reserve a report brought here by a traveler from Guatemala to the effect that the number of persons killed in the recent earthquakes in Guatemala was estimated at 6,000. The traveler said that more than 100 persons were shot while robbing the dead. He added that many of the inhabitants of Guatemala were fleeing for safety to Mexico and Salvador.

Recent dispatches received from Guatemala have given various estimates of the casualties due to the earthquakes in Guatemala, which began the day after Christmas, these ranging from 50 to 2,500.

N., C. & St. L. Declares Dividend.

Nashville, Tenn., January 8.—The board of directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway at the quarterly meeting today declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, payable February 1.

Wilson's Address to Congress

Washington, January 8.—In his address to congress on the conditions necessary for a just and lasting world peace, President Wilson said:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the central empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and representatives of the central powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the central powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no concessions at all, either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the populations with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

Incident Full of Significance.

"The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan states which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then? To those who seek the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German reichstag of the ninth of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

"But, whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the central empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them.

Wilson Indorses Lloyd-George.

"Within the last week Mr. Lloyd-George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only look of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a preadventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

"There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered. And yet their soul is not subvervient. They will not yield either in principle or action. Their conception of what is right, of what it is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit, and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness.

Desire to Assist Russia.

"Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

"It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which make it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

"We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like ours, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and of fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us.

The Basis of Peace.

"The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

"1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

"2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

"3. The removal, as far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

"4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

"5. A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

"6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

Belgium Must Be Restored.

"7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

"8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

"9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

"10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

"11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

"12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

Independent Polish State.

"13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

"14. A genral association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in the covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

Must Know German Spokesmen.

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her an alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

"We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the Unitd States could act upon no other principle; and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

GERMANY MUST LEAVE ALL OCCUPIED LAND

Continued From First Page.

the sympathetic attitude of the president toward the Russian representatives who dealt with the Germans at the peace conference—the Bolsheviki, often execrated for their defection from the entente and for permitting themselves to be drawn into the Teutonic peace trap. The Russians, he said, presenting a perfectly clear statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, were sincere and in earnest, and when they found that the actual German terms of settlement came from the military leaders who had no thought but to keep what they had taken, the negotiations were broken off.

Upon the question of whether the Russians and the world are to listen to the military and imperialistic minority which so far has dominated the Teutonic policy, or to the liberal leaders and parties who speak the spirit and intentions of the resolutions adopted by the German reichstag last July, the president declared, must depend the peace of the world. This was in line with his previous declaration that the word of the present rulers of Germany could not be taken for anything worth while, but he took care to disclaim any intention to suggest a change in German institutions.

Everywhere in Washington it was agreed that the president had made a great address and had given expression to the views of the American people as a whole. The difference of opinion was as to whether it was a peace or a war speech. Some members of both houses of congress professed to believe that the Germans might find the terms laid down acceptable as a basis of negotiations and to hope that a bona fide offer might result.

In most quarters, however, there was no such optimism and the speech was looked upon as a great war document—clearing the atmosphere for the governments and peoples fighting Germany, heartening the disorganized Russians and furnishing a light for the German people themselves when they want to see it.

Reasons for Wilson's Statement.

In response to the universal query as to the reasons which impelled the chief executive to make his appearance so unexpectedly before congress again to enunciate the aims of the United States and its co-belligerents, it was stated authoritatively that in the opinion of President Wilson the psychological moment had arrived when it was absolutely necessary to make a strong effort to counteract the evil effect of German duplicity and double dealing upon the Russians who had been charged to meet the trained German negotiators. It is felt that no efforts should be spared to prevent a resumption of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations by the Russians without earnest but kindly admonition by the allies and America of the terrible dangers to which Russia is exposed.

The president assumed in his message to congress that these negotiations have been broken off. Yet it is felt in official circles here that, alarmed at the irritating effect upon their own people of the sudden withdrawal of the longed-for peace with their eastern neighbor from whom they had confidently expected to draw vast supplies of food and raw material with which to relieve their sufferings, the Germans will make a supreme effort to entice the Russians to resume the conferences by abating their first extreme demands or by presenting them in fresh and specious language calculated to cover their real meaning.

Another reason for today's address is found in the necessity of making some reply to the request of Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki foreign minister, that America and the entente allies join the peace conference. Germany having made it a condition of any peace agreement that Russia should bring her co-belligerents into the negotiations. Not having recognized the Bolshevik regime as the Russian government, the only feasible way of communication with it appeared to be through a public enunciation of American war aims, following the example of Lloyd-George. It will be necessary to the success of this purpose that circulation of President Wilson's address shall be effected in Russia, to which end the full text of the speech was sent by cable and wireless to all the principal capitals of the world for telegraphic distribution.

Probably, in spite of the drastic German censorship rules, designed to keep the German people in ignorance of the truth, the substance of the address also will leak across the German frontiers from neutral neighboring states and thus strengthen the hands of the German socialistic party in its struggle with the pan-Germans and the military party.

Wilson and Lloyd-George Agree.

There are intimations, though no official admissions, that President Wilson and the British premier spoke with a full understanding as to what was to be said and that the president, who said today there is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers," made his address supplementary to that of the British premier.

Lloyd-George's speech was prepared before the abrupt termination of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and he took a rather hopeless view of Russia's future, declaring that "if Russia acts independently, we cannot help the catastrophe."

President Wilson is much more optimistic and hopeful of the awakening of the Russians to the dangers of the pitfall which Germany has dug for them.

Some slight differences in the statement of the aims of Germany's enemies today as compared with preceding utterances of President Wilson and even of the recent declarations of Lloyd-George are noticed, but it is stated that these are unimportant and not designed in any way to affect or weaken the general principles laid down as the basis for any peace that might be considered. One instance is the use of the term "evacuation and restoration" by President Wilson in regard to Belgium instead of "restoration and reparation." This "restoration," the president is said to hold, must be at the expense of Germany and not of all the warring states as proposed by the Russians, so the difference in phrasing is not regarded as substantial.

The third article in the president's program, declaring against economic warfare, is regarded here as in line with the better-reasoned conclusions of the entente ministries at present, though on its face it is in conflict with the declarations of the Paris conference.

The demand for the readjustment of Italy's frontiers along national lines is expected to be welcomed by the Italians as full recognition of their "Italia irredenta" aspirations, something heretofore not forthcoming from America.

In his article providing for an independent Polish state, the president is said to mean that freedom shall be given not only to Russian Poland, but to the Poles in Austria and Germany. It also is stated that the demand for "free and secure access to the sea," for the new Polish state does not mean that Poland should extend her sovereignty over eastern Prussia to the Baltic sea, but simply that she should be given the right to free communication with Baltic sea ports, a privilege similar to that enjoyed by Germany in traversing Holland's territorial waters at the mouth of the Scheldt.

Alsace-Lorraine Cheered.

Although the address was punctuated liberally by applause, there was one great demonstration when the president declared France must have reparation for the wrong in Alsace-Lorraine. At that the entire assembly arose, applauded and cheered.

Otherwise, the president's address was delivered in the silence which denotes the rapt attention of an audience which realized that it was passing through a great quarter of an hour in the life of the world.

The visiting Serbian mission sat with the cabinet and joined in the applause that greeted the declaration for restoration of Serbia, and the freedom of the Balkan people.

Instant and enthusiastic praise for the address was given generally in congress. Leaders and rank and file joined in expressions of emphatic approval, with few reservations. It was the general opinion that the president's address had possibilities of hastening peace and influencing the Russia negotiations while at the same time concretely giving peace terms and indorsing Lloyd-George's statements.

Chairman Stone, of the senate foreign relations committee, declared he was in full agreement with the president, while other senators referred to the address as "the best thing the president has done" and "his greatest paper."

Chairman Flood, of the house foreign affairs committee, declared the address would carry encouragement to the allies and particularly encourage and hearten the Russians.

Representative Meyer London, of New York, the only socialist in congress, declared: "It is a good message."

"The president's message," said Speaker Champ Clark," was strong, clear and explicit. It is the most luminous of the president's utterances, as clear as crystal. The man who cannot understand precisely what the president means is unusually dense."

Former Speaker Cannon said: "I wish this address could be read to every man, woman, and child and thoroughly explained in Germany and Austria."

AMUSEMENTS

O'Brien's Minstrels.

(At the Atlanta.)

The Neil O'Brien Great American Minstrels will be seen at the Atlanta theater tomorrow (Thursday) night, and for the balance of the week, with a special matinee Saturday. It is said that every bit of the program is entirely new and that there will be novelty enough to please the most exacting. There will be an entirely new stage setting and costumes for the first part, and the promise is given by Manager Oscar F. Hodge that the company is larger in point of numbers than ever before. There will, of course, be a large coterie of comedians to assist Mr. O'Brien in the funmaking, among them being Eddie Ross, Joe Coffman, Dan Futch, Joe Willard, Ray Walzer, Ed Walzer, Major Nowak, Steve Werher, William Doran. The list of vocalists includes J. Lester Haberkorn, Earl Holmes, James Barardi, Leslie Berry, Les Laird, Howard Vail, Fred D. Mills, Allen Karle, Barton Isbel, William C. Carr, Waldo Roberts and Charles E. Wright. The olio will consist of a number of new features, including a new sketch, "In the Secret Service," by Neil O'Brien. "The Cruise of the Ebony Yacht Club," conceived and staged by Mr. O'Brien, with ensemble dancing directed by Pete Detzel, and a one-act playlet called "Mandy's Syncopated Reception," enlisting the efforts of the entire company. The noonday parade, with a band concert, is said to be well worth witnessing.

"Oh Boy" Coming to Atlanta Theater.

A clever book and beautiful score combine to make "Oh, Boy," the brightest and smartest musical comedy hit in years. "Oh, Boy," the fourth of the series of New York Princess theater musical comedies and will come to the Atlanta theater for three days, starting Monday, January 14, with a special matinee Wednesday. "Oh, Boy," is the joint contributions of Guy Bolton, P. G. Wodehouse and Jerome Kern. Mr. Bolton and Mr. Wodehouse providing the book and lyrics and Mr. Kern the music. That it is the greatest winning combination in years has been demonstrated by the long-continued and successful run at the New York Princess theater. F. Ray Comstock and William Elliott, under whose management "Oh, Boy," is touring, will send here an organization which will measure up to the standard of Princess theater productions. The sale of seats begins tomorrow (Thursday) morning.

Keith Vaudeville.

(At the Lyric.)

The final presentations of the bill which has entertained Lyric audiences for the first half of the week will be given today, and tomorrow will usher in a brand-new program, one which will continue the good impression made on Monday and Tuesday. The headliner will be a clever farce, "Rocking the Boat," with two exceptionally good actors starring in Eva Taylor and Lawrence Grattan. This is a play all will enjoy. Other acts will be the Asahi company of wonder workers; Ed Marshall, the chalk-ologist; Helen Trix and company, in a dainty novelty, and Hendrix and Padula, in a pianologue and in songs of the popular variety. Also there will be the Hearst-Pathe News views.

Helen Moretti.

(At Loew's Grand.)

The vaudeville bill for the first half of the week at Loew's Grand theater, with cute little Helen Moretti as the headliner, plays its last performances at that theater this afternoon and night. Miss Moretti, aside from being pretty, has a wonderful voice and sings a repertoire of brand-new songs. Si Jenks and Victoria Allen offer a big laugh in their rural comedy skit. Collier and DeWalde are an unusually clever pair of skaters. Herron and Arnsman, in songs and comedy, and the Penn Trio, in an acrobatic novelty, complete the vaudeville bill. The photoplay is Ethel Clayton's newest success, "Stolen Hours."

Douglas Fairbanks.

(At the Forsyth.)

In filming some of the scenes for "A Modern Musketeer," a Douglas Fairbanks production released by Artcraft, the company undertook a strenuous expedition from the rim of the Grand canyon down to the Colorado river, a descent of seven thousand feet and a distance of more than thirty-five miles along narrow, winding trails that were just barely wide enough to allow the mules to travel, carrying the actors and supplies. This party required two mules, who made the trip in twenty-two hours, stopping at Bright Angeles camp, where the Fairbanks company camped while the scenes were being staged. "A Modern Musketeer" will be shown at the Forsyth theater today.

Dorothy Dalton's Gowns.

(At Strand Today.)

Dorothy Dalton will wear some of the most stunning dresses of her picture career in her latest Paramount picture, "Love Letters," by Shannon Fife and directed under the personal supervision of Thomas H. Ince. As Eileen Rodney, a wealthy young social debutante and later as the wife of the district attorney, she appears in several very elaborate frocks. A riding suit in the early part of the picture and a dinner gown in the last reel are especially notable. "Love Letters" is to be shown at the Strand theater today.

Mae Marsh.

(At the Vaudette.)

Mae Marsh, who is appearing in her third Goldwyn starring vehicle, "The Cinderella Man," from the famous stage success of the same name by Edward Childs Carpenter, at the Vaudette today, enjoys the distinction of being the one motion picture artist who is so versatile that critics have been unable to find a phrase describing her in all of her plays. She has been called, among other nicknames, "the whim girl of the screen," "the girl of a thousand faces," "the quaint actress," "the girl who has everything" and "the chameleon of the screen."

Alice Brady.

(At the Criterion.)

"Her Silent Sacrifice," which will be shown at the Criterion theater today and all week, is Alice Brady's first picture as a Select star. This film has been adapted from "The Red Mouse," the successful play by H. W. J. Dam, and has been directed by Edward Jose, who achieved such signal success with Norma Talmadge in "The Moth" and "Poppy." The story of "Her Silent Sacrifice" is of a young, unsophisticated country girl who enters into a bargain with an old roue of a prince by which she secures his influential support to further the career of her starving artist lover, an American artist. True love, however, finally conquers the empty lures of Parisian smart society life, and the pair is reunited to live in undisturbed bliss.

Today at the Movies.

FORSYTH—Douglas Fairbanks, in "A Modern Musketeer."

STRAND—Dorothy Dalton, in "Love Letters."

CRITERION—Alice Brady, in "Her Silent Sacrifice."

VAUDETTE—Mae Marsh, in "The Cinderella Man."

ALAMO NO. 2—Gail Kane, in "A Game of Wits."

SAVOY—William S. Hart, in "The Prowler of the Plains."

ALPHA—Ben Wilson, in "The Mystery Ship."

ATLANTA'S STRIDES FROM DAY TO DAY

The handsome home of Frank Adair, of the real estate firm of Forrest & George Adair, was sold to Lee Ashcraft, well-known Atlanta business man, for a consideration of $38,500. The former Ashcraft home at 547 West Peachtree was accepted as part payment at a valuation of $10,000.

The Adair residence is situated at 975 Ponce de Leon avenue and is a two-story, cream-colored brick structure. It is stated that Mr. Adair took the former Ashcraft home for an investment and that it will shortly be placed upon the market. No intimation has been given as to Mr. Adair's future residence.

The Quinby Real Estate exchange announced Tuesday the sale of a lot on the west side of South Pryor street for W. A. McCullough for a consideration of $4,625. A house and lot on Thayer street figured as part payment to the extent of $1,000.

W. H. Wynne has sold to W. R. Brown an apartment house on Durant place for a consideration of $35,000. This property is located 315 feet north of Ponce de Leon avenue and is on a lot 99x126 feet.

J. H. McNesse, of 214 Empire building, announces the sale of a residence at 17 Rosedale road for Mrs. Nora G. Webb to Dr. L. C. Brewer. The consideration is given as $7,000. The property consists of a six-room bungalow on a lot 50x150 feet.

COST OF LOCAL WANT ADS IN THE CONSTITUTION

One time .....10c a line
Three times .....$1-3c a line
Seven times .....7c a line
Thirty times .....6c a line
Ninety times .....5c a line

Each Issue

Above rate for consecutive insertions only.

No advertisement accepted for less than two lines. Count six ordinary words to each line.

Discontinuance of advertising must be in writing. It will not be accepted by phone. This protects your interest as well as ours.

The Constitution will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion of any advertisement ordered for more than one time.

If you can't bring or send your Want Ad, phone Main 5000 or Atlanta 5001.

Courteous operators, thoroughly familiar with rates, rules and classifications, will give you complete information. And if you wish, they will assist you in wording your want ad to make it most effective.

Accounts opened for ads by telephone to accommodate you if your name is in the telephone directory. Other want ads taken by telephone are to be paid for immediately upon application, bill to be presented by mail or solicitor the same day.

EVERY HOME HAS USE FOR CONSTITUTION WANT ADS.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST articles sometimes are never found, often they are stolen with no chance of recovery; but when picked up by honest persons they will get back to the owner if advertised in this column.

LOST.

BICYCLE—Lost, one Harvard bicycle, No. I-38556, almost new. Finder call Mrs. M. V. Smith, Ivy 3274. Reward.

LOST—The heirs of Frank Butts, deceased, Estelle, Kate and Neal Butts, also Henry Butts' (deceased) children, Jesse and Peter Butts; also Wyatt Butts' (deceased) child or widow please respond with J. G. Butts, executor, Devereaux, Ga.

$25 REWARD for return of new 1917 Ford touring car; motor No. 2307761; license No. 50230. Stolen Monday 12 noon from front of City Hall. Call C. E. Carter. Ivy 1534-L.

LOST—Pearl and sapphire bar pin Tuesday morning, in town or on Buckhead or Peachtree to Brookwood car line. Please return and receive reward. Mrs. Marion Jackson, 902 West Peachtree street.

COLLIE PUPPY, about 5 months old, strayed from 61 W. Tenth st., Monday p. m. Notify Clark Lewis, 406 courthouse. Residence phone Ivy 8739.

LOST—Tuesday, black brocade plush square throw with black satin lining, either on W. Peachtree car or W. Fifth street. Call Ivy 535-J. Reward.

LOST—Diamond circle brooch. Notify Georgian Terrace hotel and get reward.

PRESBYTERIAN

DR. LYONS LECTURES ON "CHURCH HISTORY" AT 8 O'CLOCK TONIGHT

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
PEACHTREE AND SIXTEENTH
EVERYBODY WELCOME

PERSONAL

CLAIRVOYANT & PALMIST
MME. PARKS

HOW many unhappy people are there in this city whose lives are darkened by the acts of others? Is your life nearly a wreck because you cannot overcome trouble of a domestic nature or otherwise? Do you desire a return of affections rightly yours or does another receive it? Do you find the one of your choice growing cold or indifferent, or does another take your place? Is there an interference of someone? If so call on Mme. Parks. She will show you how to face the problems of life. You leave her parlors a different being. No. 10 Essie avenue. Take Soldiers' Home car and get off at Essie avenue. Hours, 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Strictly private.

CLAIRVOYANT—PALMIST
MADAME MALONE

GUARANTEES to read your entire life, telling you anything you want to know and find out, no matter what. One visit will pay you for disappointments in others. She is gifted and can help you. Tells name, age and occupation and what step to take to better yourself. Explains love and family affairs. Reading daily 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. 506 Lakewood avenue. Take Lakewood car to Owens.

MATERNITY Sanitarium, private, refined, homelike; limited number patients cared for. Homes provided infants. Infants for adoption. Mrs. M. T. Mitchell, 22 Windsor st.

SMOKE EE-M Tobacco for catarrh, bronchitis, asthma and colds, 15c bags. Your druggist or EE-M CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RANDOLPH BEAUTY PARLORS, 58½ Whitehall St. Best work in all lines.

VOCATIONAL advice insures against failure. 25c. The Artieboro School, Biddeford, Maine.

MADAME DE LYLE

MENTAL SCIENTIST, SPIRITUAL ADVISER, will give advice on law, love and marriage. 19 Simpson street. Ivy 8215.

COLORED boy, Ed Allen; bright; left home Christmas eve. Age 12 years. Wears cap, knee pants, short coat, with belt in it. Schoolboy only. Return at once to 5 Hardee st. Turler Allen.

PROF. CHAS. LEE,
SPIRITUALISTIC ADVISER
TRANCE MEDIUM
YOU TELL HIM NOTHING—
HE WILL TELL IT ALL TO YOU
Before You Utter a Solitary Word



What I Do for $1.00

I give never failing advice upon all matters of life, such as love, marriage, business, lawsuits, wills, deeds, buried treasures, friends, enemies or rivals, speculations and transactions of all kinds. In fact, no matter what may be your hope, fear or ambition, come to me this very day and I can lift you out of your sorrow and trouble and start you on the path of happiness and prosperity. There is no heart so sad, or home so dreary that I cannot bring sunshine and success to. You should not buy, sell or enter into any undertaking or make any serious changes without first consulting this wonderful medium, as one hour spent consulting him may save you great financial loss and years of perplexities and unhappiness. I am not a fortune teller nor do I cater to the superstitious of the ignorant.

Located No. 29 Kimball St.

Half Block from Georgian Terrace. Second Residence off Peachtree Street. Hours, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily; Monday and Thursday until 8 p. m.

HELP WANTED—Male

MEN—Yes, we give you a complete course. No. 1 set of tools, paying position in our chain of shops, for $24.50. Atlanta Barber College, 31 South Pryor street.

MEN—Learn barber trade. Taught quickly, cheaply, thoroughly. Day-evening. Earn while learning. Moler Barber College, 61 N. Forsyth street.

NEWS AGENTS wanted, passenger train service, good pay. Crescent News Company, 34 East Hunter.

YOUNG MAN as news agent on railroad trains; long runs; good pay. Union News Company, 36 Madison avenue.

WANTED—Experienced railroad machinists and boilermakers, 52 cents per hour, regular work, nine hours per day, good working conditions; no labor troubles, houses available and rent reasonable; good schools and healthful location. Will furnish transportation from any point on line of C., C. & O. Ry. Write or wire G. F. Shull, Master Mechanic, Erwin, Tenn.

YOUNG man, between 17 and 20 years of age, for position of application clerk in life insurance office. One who can use typewriter preferred. Reply P. O. Box 1443, giving age, experience and phone number.

MACHINISTS, experienced operators for planers, lathes, drill press, boring mills and other machines, can secure steady employment at good wages by writing at once to us. Give reference and experience. Southern Engine and Boiler Works, Jackson, Tenn.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Wanted. Apply by mail to P. O. Box 1555.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN
Wanted
for
Permanent
Position.
FULTON BAG
&
COTTON MILLS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN BOOKKEEPER FOR LARGE LOCAL CORPORATION. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE AND SALARY. P. O. BOX 1143, ATLANTA, GA.

LINEMAN wanted who has had experience in telephone or telegraph work, or both. Young, active, ambitious man preferred, who can quickly qualify for foreman's position with large out-of-town contract firm. Applicant will reply in own handwriting, stating age and names of former employees. Address P-464, Constitution.

WANTED—First-class barber; $25 guaranteed; ticket advanced. Art Barber Shop, Petersburg, Va.

WANTED—At once, by large corporation, two young men who have had experience in dealing with the public, to fill positions of responsibility. Excellent place; good salary to start. Experience, age and references required. Address P-473, Constitution.

WANTED—First-class marker and assorter; must be quick and accurate; steady job and good pay. Troy Laundry Co., Macon, Ga.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks, $75 month, sample examination; questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 56-L, Rochester, N. Y.

WANT

THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S

Pa Was Thanklul Too Soon - - - - - - - - - *BY WELLINGTON*



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RAILROAD SCHEDULES

The arrival and departure of passenger trains Atlanta.

The following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed.

Atlanta Terminal Station.

*Daily except Sunday. †Sunday only.

Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic.

Effective June 25.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Waycross and Thomasville.	6:00 am	7:45 am
Waycross and Thomasville.	4:25 pm	11:00 pm

Sleeping car on night trains between Atlanta and Thomasville, Atlanta and Waycross. City ticket office, 88 Peachtree. Telephones—Ivy 2845; Atlanta 100.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company.

No. Arrive From—		No. Depart To—	
42	West Pt.	35	New Or. 6:50 am
18	Columb's	19	Columbus 7:10 am
38	New Or.	33	Montg'y 8:55 am
40	New Or.	39	New Or.. 2:00 pm
34	Montg'y	17	Columbus 4:05 pm
20	Columbus	37	New Or. 6:50 pm
36	New Or.	1	West Pt. 5:45 pm

City Ticket Office, 80 Peachtree St.

Central of Georgia Railway.
"The Right Way."

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Savannah	6:25 am	Savannah	8:00 am
Thomasville	6:25 am	Albany	8:00 am
Albany	6:25 am	Macon	12:30 pm
Macon	6:35 am	Macon	4:00 pm
Jacksonville	6:53 am	Jacksonville	8:25 pm
Jacksonville	7:40 am	Valdosta	8:25 pm
Macon	10:45 am	Savannah	10:10 pm
Macon	1:55 pm	Jacksonville	10:06 pm
Savannah	4:20 pm	Thomasville	11:30 pm
Albany	8:15 pm	Albany	11:30 pm

City ticket office, Fourth National Bank building, Peachtree and Marietta streets. Telephones—Ivy 141; Atlanta phone 56.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Arrives From—	Departs For—	Arrives From—	Departs For—
8:30 a	New York 12:30 a	1:00 p	New York 3:45 p
11:20 p	Chicago 6:35 a	8:25 p	Chatta. 3:00 p
9:55 p	Kan. City 6:10 a	8:10 a	Toccoa 4:45 p
10:35 a	Chatta. 6:50 a	11:40 a	Cincinnati 5:25 p
1:40 p	Richmond 6:30 a	10:55 a	Columbus 5:10 p
10:10 p	Columbus 7:30 a	11:15 a	Memphis 5:15 p
7:50 p	Bruns'k 7:50 a	10:50 a	Ft. Valley 5:20 p
6:15 p	New York 12:00 n	10:30 a	Macon 5:30 p
5:40 p	Jacksonville 6:30 a	7:45 a	Jacksville 10:05 p
5:10 p	Jaxville 11:50 a	7:25 a	Charlotte 10:40 p
2:20 p	Bir'ham 1:55 p	6:25 a	Jaxville 11:20 p
9:00 p	Greenville 12:15 p	7:45 a	Shreve'p 11:30 p

Seaboard Air Line Railway Company.
"The Progressive Railway of the South."
Effective November 18, 1917.

No. Arrive From—		No. Depart To—	
11	N. Y.	6:20 am	11 Birmin'm. 6:30 am
11	Norfolk	6:20 am	10 Monroe 6:40 am
11	Washi'n.	6:20 am	6 N. Y. 12:40 pm
11	Portsm. h.	6:20 am	6 Washi'n. 12:40 pm
17	Abbe, S.C.	8:50 am	6 Norfolk. 12:40 pm
6	Memphis	12:30 pm	6 Portsm'h 12:40 pm
6	Birm'm	12:30 pm	6 Richm'd 12:40 pm
23	Pied't, Ala.	10:00 pm	23 Pied't, Ala. 3:50 pm
5	N. Y.	4:40 pm	5 Birmin'm. 4:50 pm
5	Washi'n.	4:40 pm	5 Memphis. 4:50 pm
5	Norfolk	4:40 pm	18 Abbe, S.C. 4:00 pm
5	Portsm'h.	4:40 pm	12 N. Y. 8:20 pm
12	Birmin'm.	8:00 pm	12 Norfolk. 8:20 pm
29	Monroe	8:00 pm	12 Portsm'h. 8:20 pm

City Ticket Office, 88 Peachtree St. Telephone—Ivy 2845.

Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.
*Daily Except Sunday.

No. Arrive From—	No. Depart To—
8 Charles'n 7:00 am	2 Augusta and East 6:45 am
3 Wilmin'n 7:00 am	4 Augusta 11:45 am
*11 Conyers 7:35 am	8 Augusta 3:25 pm
*13 Union Pt. 9:40 am	*14 Unio. Pt. 5:10 pm
1 Augusta 1:15 pm	4 Charles'n 5:10 pm
5 Augusta and East 5:00 pm	4 Wilmin'n 5:10 pm
7 New York and Aug. 8:20 pm	

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Effective Nov. 21—	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati-Louisville	7:18 am	9:55 pm
Chicago and Northwest		
Cincinnati and Louisville	4:45 pm	11:45 am
Knoxville via Blue Ridge	7:25 am	5:10 pm
Knoxville via Cartersville	7:18 am	9:55 pm
Knoxville via Cartersville	4:45 pm	11:45 am
Blue Ridge accommodation	3:40 pm	10:35 am

The 9:55 p. m. train will arrive Terminal Station.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No. Arrive From—	No. Depart To—
3 Nashville 6:25 am	94 Chicago 8:15 am
5 Chattanooga and Rome 10:25 am	2 Nashville 8:30 am
	92 Memphis 5:15 pm
93 Memphis 11:20 am	6 Rome and Chattan'a 5:25 pm
1 Nashville 6:35 pm	4 Nashville 8:50 pm
95 Chicago 8:05 pm	

No. 95, Dixie Flyer, arrives Terminal Station.

TAXICABS
TAXICABS
BELLE ISLE
IVY 166. 4 LUCKIE. IVY 6194.
TAXICABS
EXCELSIOR AUTO COMPANY.
I. 1548 — 12 LUCKIE — I. 322
COFER BROS., TAXICABS
MAIN 1034. 20 Marietta. MAIN 1035.

SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS

SALESMAN—With ability, for general agency sulphur and oil enterprise on profit-sharing basis; liberal contract to right parties. Calcasieu Sulphur and Oil Co., 419 Hennen Bldg., New Orleans, La.

SALESMEN—Magnificent line of beautiful new maps. War maps, world maps, state maps. Great demand. Big profit. Workers reaping harvest. Hudgins Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED — Several competent middle-aged men to sell nursery stock for live firm all year round. Commission paid every week. Brown Brothers' Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Teachers

TEACHERS for grades, $50 to $65; high school work, $60 to $125; principals, $75 to $150. Foster's Teachers' Agency, 505 Grant building, Atlanta. Ivy 3812-L.

THE ACME TEACHERS' AGENCY—Unique methods, best service, most liberal terms. Ivy 7098. 1232 Healey bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, $90; music, $70; first grade, $55; principal, $100. Phone or wire application and follow with particulars. South Atlantic Teachers' Agency, 306 Walton bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—Male

COMPETENT stenographer desires extra work evenings. Address P-449, Const.

WANTED—Job, one-arm boy; high school education; good character, good appearance. Address Collie Mathis, Bishop, Ga., Box 46.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, accountant, seven years' experience, chief clerk, auditor, for large corporations; open for offers. Can furnish best of references. Address Box 35, Tippler, W. Va.

WANTED—To run elevator from 6 to 10 p. m., or some employment the same hours. Address P-469, Constitution.

WANTED—Position, by a young man who can furnish good references, and who is willing to work hard at anything that promises future advancement. Twenty years of age; with four years' experience in mercantile business. Address P-472, Constitution.

POSITION—Wanted by man 24 years old, with high school education; prefer clerical work, but will accept anything; exempt from army. Address P-462, care Constitution.

MONEY

MONEY TO LOAN

SALARIES BOUGHT.
Salary Inv. Co., 204 McKenzie Bldg. Ivy 1078

SURETY LOAN COMPANY
LOANS
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LOANS $25.00 AND UP
WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
Wight Investment Co., 1111 Empire Bldg.

MONEY FOR SALARIED PEOPLE AND OTHERS upon their own names; cheap rates, easy payments; confidential. Scott & Co., 820 Austell building.

MONEY FOR ALL. EASY PAYMENTS. DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES. HUDSON & CO., 313-314 PETERS BLDG. MAIN 4843.

MONEY for salaried people on their own name. 805 Silvey building, City.

LOANS MADE TO salaried men and others in amounts of $25 to $300 on indorsements or other security. E. W. Greenway & Co., 316-317 Empire Bldg. Tel. Ivy 1654.

MONEY—On Real Estate

Cliff C. Hatcher Insurance Agency
LOAN AGENTS for Investors' Savings Company, first and second mortgages on city real estate, payable monthly. See Rex B. Mooney, 221 Grant building.

YOUR MONEY SAFE
YOUR INCOME SURE
when invested in First Mortgages on Improved Atlanta Real Estate. For best results see
Eiseman & Weil Inv. Co.
313 Atlanta Nat'l Bank. M. 3010.

MONEY
TO LEND, first or second mortgages, on city real estate. Current rates. Immediate action. J. S. Slicer, 1216 Empire Bldg. I. 4369.

LOANS
Atlanta Real Estate, or well improved Farms anywhere, Small-town property Made promptly.
MARVIN R. M'CLATCHEY
CANDLER BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

LOANS MADE ON CITY PROPERTY AND FARM LANDS. SEE OR WRITE W. B. SMITH, 706-7 FOURTH NAT'L BANK BUILDING.

FUNDS on hand for loans at current rates; also for purchase money notes. Milton Liebman, with A. F. Liebman, 17 Walton street. Real Estate and Renting.

WE LOAN MONEY to rebuild in the burned district. Thomas J. Wesley, Cashier, 209 Grant building.

LONG TIME LOANS AT LOW RATES. On Improved Farms, Residential and business property. Inspectors at Atlanta, Macon, Columbus and various points. Quick Action. Write for Application. Mortgage Loan Department. PAN-AMERICAN LIFE INS. CO., 1305 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La.

MONEY on hand for first mortgage loans in amounts of $1,000.00 and up.
W. O. ALSTON
1203 Third National Bank Bldg.

5, 6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT money to lend on real estate, five years or less; interest payable semi-annually; splendid paying-back privileges. Brown-Foster Realty Company, 210 Flatiron bldg.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS
TO LOAN on Atlanta homes or business property at lowest rates. Money advanced to builders. Write or call
S. W. CARSON
413-14 Empire Bldg.
Broad and Marietta Streets

MONEY to loan on Atlanta real estate in sums of $500 and over. Thos. J. Wesley, Cashier, 209 Grant building.

QUICK LOANS
$2,000 TO $50,000 OR MORE
MADE on Atlanta property at lowest current rates. Loan agents of the
LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF VIRGINIA
Have local funds in bank for small loans.
DUNSON & GAY
409 Trust Co. of Ga. Bldg. Ivy 5678.

$500, $700, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000 or more to lend on choice city or suburban real estate. Dunson & Gay. Ivy 5678.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT 5, 6 and 7 per cent, city improved property. Established 27 years. Prompt and confidential attention.
TURMAN & CALHOUN, EMPIRE BLDG.

FIRST and second mortgage loans made promptly. A. G. Smith, 311-312 Connally building. Main 3946.

MONEY—On Personal Property

W. P. WOLL
LOANS $25 AND UP
on household furniture and pianos without removal. Payments to suit your income.
ROOMS 401-2 PETERS BLDG.
Phones. Main 3771. Atlanta 677.

PURCHASE MONEY NOTES

WE HAVE fine demand for real estate purchase money notes. Brown-Foster Realty Company, 210 Flatiron building.

INVESTMENTS.

SOPRINCO FOR INVESTMENTS. Box 1147, Atlanta, Ga.

MUSIC AND DANCING

COURTNEY'S 44½ EAST HUNTER street. Main 1074-J. Dancing Tuesday and Saturday nights. Collins' orchestra. Lessons daily, 3 to 6 and 8 to 10 p. m.

WANTED—The address of a music house who will compose music for original poems or songs and publish them. P. O. Box 284, Atlanta, Ga.

LANE'S 217½ Peachtree. Dancing Tuesdays and Saturdays. Private and class lessons daily. Phone Ivy 5786.

WEST END DANCING ACADEMY, 215½ Lee. Dancing Thursday and Saturday. Admission 50c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

DRUM and Bugle Corps instruments. Melody Bells, Marimbas, Xylophones. Southern Drum Co., Atlanta Theater Bldg.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE.

HUBBELL-OAKES MOTOR CO.—Selden trucks and Fruehauf trailers. 1513 Candler building.

FORDS
AUTHORIZED SALES AND SERVICE
Prichard-Orr Sales Co.
West End — Main Street, East Point
Gordon and Lee. Phones West 95. East Point 138.

J. G. LEWIS MOTOR CO.—Special bargains in used cars. 232 Peachtree. I. 1474.

BELLE ISLE
AGENT
FORD CARS
CASH OR TERMS.
IVY 166. IVY 2772. IVY 293.

BEAUDRY MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford Dealers.
169-171 Marietta Street.
FORD CARS, parts and accessories, painting and upholstering; radiator work a specialty.
Commercial Bodies, Any Style.
Main 1133-2345. Atlanta 1426.

STUDEBAKER—Used car department. Bargains in used cars. 245-247 Peachtree St.

BARGAINS In used cars. Southern Oakland Co., 270 P'tree.

DODGE—One late 1917 model, touring car. Apperson Show Rooms, 239 Peachtree street.

USED CARS HAYNES AUTO CO., 141 Peachtree Ivy 5164.

USED CARS SPECIAL bargains. Atlanta Cadillac Co., 153 Peachtree st.

Hudson Little Six
40, 7-PASSENGER, new paint and new top; good mechanical condition; 6 tires. See B. W. Newsom, Stutz Co. of Georgia, 224 Peachtree st.

FOR SALE.
APPERSON roadster, newly painted, new top, mechanically perfect; five-passenger Velie, newly painted, new top, good condition; 5-passenger Cadillac, an unusual bargain in this car; 2 5-passenger Apperson touring cars, perfect in every way.
APPERSON SHOW ROOMS.
239 Peachtree St.

USED CAR BARGAINS. Willys-Overland, Inc., 236 Peachtree.

WHY NOT SAVE MONEY ON THE FOLLOWING CARS:
3—1917 Ford touring cars.
1—1916 Ford touring.
1—1917 Buick touring car.
1—1917 Dodge touring car.
1—Ford roadster with electric starter.
ATLANTA AUTO EXCHANGE
40 WALTON ST. MAIN 3185.

BARGAIN
You've Been Looking For.
2-TON
DEARBORN truck unit, assembled to a Chalmers model 36. Come and see this. Only $790, complete chassis. J. M. Shearer, Agent, 249 Marietta. Main 1140.

1914 FIVE-PASSENGER FORD. J. R. Buice Garage, 809 Marietta street.

FIVE-PASSENGER OVERLAND — Starter and electric light. A bargain for cash. New top. 127 Marietta street. Main 3800.

BUICK—1918 model Little Six 7-passenger, with extra equipment; cost about $1,800; driven 2,600 miles. Will sell at bargain. D. V. Stodgill, 122 Auburn avenue. Ivy 1316.

WANTED.
WILL BUY USED CADILLAC—Call me at Aragon hotel from 9 until 10 a. m. A. McCook.

REPAIRING.
W. J. MILAM
REPAIRING fenders, bodies, lamps, all metal parts of car. 117 Piedmont Ave. Ivy 993.

SIMS Magneto Service Station. Magnetos sold, exchanged and repaired; all kinds of magnetos and electric starting repaired; all work guaranteed. E. H. Odom Bros. Company, 42 Ivy street. Atlanta phone 900, Bell phone Main 1622.

JOHN M. SMITH CO.
Automobile Coach Work
CARS REPAINTED
Tops re-covered and repaired. Wheels, springs and axles repaired.
120-122-124 Auburn Avenue

VULCANIZING.
FOR the BEST vulcanizing at the most moderate price; also new and used tires, see TWO-IN-ONE TIRE CO., 85 Auburn avenue Ivy 2238.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR COLORED

HAIRDRESSERS are making the biggest money. I teach you how. Have an easy payment plan. No-Break School of Hairdressing, 465 W. Hunter st. Main 3203.

CASH GROCERY; no delivery, small stock; overhead expenses, $25. Must sell, drafted. Phone 5664-B. Address 80 Capitol ave.

CAPITAL furnished for meritorious enterprises. We organize and finance new corporations, business extensions and reorganizations; specialize in industrial and public utility securities; branches in three cities. Chicago Curb Exchange, 315 S. La Salle st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—A young man, in manufacturing business; opportunity of a lifetime; no competition; $1,500 required. Don't answer this unless you have the money and mean business. P. O. Box 613.

FOR REAL business opportunities, see Lightfoot's, Peters Bldg. Phone Main 811.

CAN YOU sell life insurance? If you can your success is assured. Call Ivy 3231.

WATER MILL for sale, mile from station on pike, ½ mile from school and church; good custom business; good building, cottage, garden and about ten acres of land; possession now. Bargain at $3,250, half cash. Address Sid L. Beason, Whitney, Ala.

EDUCATIONAL

PARAGON is the only system of shorthand taught in the public schools of Atlanta. We teach Paragon. Night and day classes at the school. Mail instructions for those who cannot come. Write us or phone Main 4445. Simplex Shorthand School, 230 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

MEDICAL

WOMEN'S DISEASES cured without operation. Call for free X-ray examination. Finest equipment. Low fees. Absolutely confidential. Dr. Holbrook, American-European specialist, 515 Austell building.

BUSINESS CARDS

ATLANTA CLOCK HOUSE.
J. I. LINLER CLOCK SPECIALIST. 25 South Broad St.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
INVESTIGATE OUR PLAN. Murphy Door Bed Co., 311 Trust Co. of Ga. building.

CONTRACTORS AND REPAIRS.
CONTRACTING, building, repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. J. Faulk, 910 Austell building. Main 4247.

DENTAL WORK.
DR. H. JENSEN, Expert Dentist. Painless extraction. 784½ Whitehall street.

ENGRAVING.
ENGRAVED social and business stationery, wedding invitations, announcements. WEBB & VARY CO., ATLANTA, GA.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
BRYAN ELECTRIC CO.
Dealers in New and Used Electric Machinery.
58 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
WIRING DEPARTMENT.
Bell Phone Ivy 1790, Atlanta 5090.
SHOP DEPARTMENT.
Bell Phone Ivy 1782.

FURNACE, STOVE & RANGE REPAIRING
STOVE DOCTOR F. M. BROTHERTON
Main 1460. 61 South Pryor St.

GENERAL HOUSE REPAIRING.
JONES REPAIRS all kinds; two years' guarantee; reasonable. M. 4094.

HATS MADE TO ORDER.
ALSO trimmed hats, $1.50 to $3; untrimmed shapes, $1. Mrs. Goodman, 93 Capitol.

HAT CLEANING.
OLD HATS MADE NEW — Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders given prompt attention. ACME HATTERS, 20 EAST HUNTER ST.

KEYS, LOCKS, SAFES, GUNS.
C. C. DOWNS, Expert, 14 W. Alabama. Main 2146. Atlanta 4923.
G. N. BISHOP, 13½ S. Broad. M. 885, expert gun, key, locksmith, lawn mower expert.

MATTRESS RENOVATING.
ATLANTA MATTRESS CO.
OUR work is above the average. 174 Piedmont Ave. Ivy 3847. Atlanta 4847.
SHIRLEY MATTRESS CO., 807 Marietta street. Main 993. Atlanta 1727.

OPTICIAN.
EYES tested and glasses correctly fitted. E. A. Morgan, 10 E. Hunter. Main 1813.
Eyes correctly fitted, lenses accurately ground. Silvens Optical Co., 19 S. Broad. Main 601.

PAINTING AND TINTING.
PAINTING CHEAP — Rooms tinted $2.50 up; leaks stopped. 6:30-7:30 p. m. W. 639-J.

PLUMBING AND HEATING.
CAPITAL PLUMBING AND HEATING CO., 66 South Forsyth. M. 4184. Repair work given prompt attention.

Printing and Engraving (Plateless).
VISITING, business, Christmas. The Card Shop, 91 Peachtree St.

ROOFING.
FLEX-A-TILE WE carry all styles asphalt shingles and roll roofing. Call us for prices. Queen Mantel and Tile Company. 66 West Mitchell Street. Main 681.

ROOF REPAIRING.
Mooney REPAIRS all kinds. 12 mos guarantee. Reas'ble. Hem. 1656.

SCALE REPAIRING EXPERT.
R. JACKSON, 174 Gilmore street, scale and cotton beam man. Main 3987.

SHOE REPAIRING.
Shoe Reunry WORK called for and delivered. 2 Auburn. Ivy 2310. Atlanta 1493. 815 Peachtree.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE.
SWIFT will transfer, store, repair, refinish or buy your furniture. Main 2769.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUIT CASES REPAIRED.
ROUNTREE'S 77 WHITEHALL STREET.
Phone—Bell Main 1576.

THE FANCIERS' DEPARTMENT

SEEDS AND PLANTS

GEORGIA RYE, bu. $2.00
Fulghum Oats, bu. 1.75
Appler Oats, bu. 1.50
Seed Wheat, bu. 2.25
EVERETT SEED CO., ATLANTA.

COTTON SEED.
MITCHELL'S NEW Faultless Bred King Cotton, double efficient in characters, guaranteed satisfactory. Extra Early Prolific big five-lock bolls. 10 lbs., postpaid, $3; will plant acre. Reimproved King, 100-lb. bag, f.o.b. here, $7.50. SUGAR LOAF COTTON FARM, Youngsville, N. C.

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED SHORT HORNS.
SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY—Splendid herd bull and twelve cows. Shedden Farms, Raymond, Ga.

VERY fine Jersey cow, fresh in milk, 4 gallons per day. West 1651.

FOR SALE—Registered Angus bull, age 2 years 4 months; weight 1,450 pounds. R. E. Joiner, Edison, Ga.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

PAIR CHUNKY MARE MULES, 5 and 6 years old, $195; pair large mules, weight 1,000 pounds, each $210; large, sound mule, $55. We have 50 mules, price from $50 up. Must be sold at once. Vittur's Stables, 137 Walton street.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES

TYPEWRITERS
ALL KINDS, at lowest prices. Factory rebuilt and fully guaranteed. Your money's worth or your money back. Typewriters rented; non-visible, 3 months for $5; visible, 3 months for $7.50. Call, phone or write for catalog C-76. American Writing Machine Co., 14 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

AUCTION SALES

S. BERNARD, at 98 South Pryor, will either pay cash for your household furnishings or sell them for you. Phone Main 2206.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

TIMBER—Pine, on tract of land near Columbus, Ga. George P. Howard, 129 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

SAFES ATLANTA SAFE CO., 65 W. Mitchell. Main 4601.

FURNITURE OLD furniture taken in payment for new. Jordan Fur. Co., 5 E. Hunter. Both phones.

Soda Founts NEW and used; easy terms. 34 Madison.

GATE CITY COAL CO. for good coal and wood. M. 466-J. Teams for heavy hauling. G. T. Hutt, proprietor.

ACID PHOSPHATE GUANO
Nitrate Soda, C. S. Meal, Hulls, Agr. Limestone; car lots. W. E. M'CALLA, Atlanta National Bank building.

SCALES—SAFES The Howe Scale Co. 15 S. Forsyth St.

SAFES, new and 2d-hand, all sizes. Hall's vault doors. C. J. Daniel, 403 4th Nat. Bk.

COTTON
Handling Revolutionized
For the Ginner—An attachment which will reduce your fuel and labor account, and increase your income.
For the Farmer—This will enable you to materially reduce your picking cost.
Tell your ginner and have him write us. Also send us his address.
POSTOFFICE BOX 459, ATLANTA, GA.

TURKEYS, 35c PER LB.
Chicken hens, 28c per pound.
Best cornmeal, 50c per peck.
COTTONGIM'S CASH STORE.
152 Whitehall St. Main 1316.

THREE Carver linters and one saw filer. E. W. Menefee, Raymond, Ga.

FOR SALE—Butter Kist popcorn machine and peanut roaster combined. Address J. A. Moore, Erwin, Tenn.

STORE FIXTURES—For sale. No 436 McDaniel street.

DESIRABLE flat-top desk and chair for $20. Call Ivy 8846.

FURS—Lady going to spend winter months in Havana, will sacrifice her handsome valuable set of furs, latest shape scarf and muff; never been worn; will sacrifice for $15 if sold at once. Mrs. Alexandra, 321 Whitehall street.

PAIR of Fisk tires, non-skid, cincher; almost new; 4x34. Main 4497.

WILL trade $115 Violaphone, very fine talking machine, for value in merchandise or service interesting us as firm or individuals. Cash adjustment either way. What have you? Call or write. Southern Drum Co., Atlanta Theater bldg.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS bought, sold, rebuilt, exchanged. A. E. Harless, Agt., 54 North Pryor. Phone Ivy 8443.

WANTED—Miscellaneous

CASH PAID for used furniture. S. M. Snider, 21 Peters st. M. 2610.

CASH PAID for old furniture. Dixie Furniture Co., 84 S. Forsyth st.

HIDES ATLANTA HIDE AND TALLOW CO., 140 Peters St. M. 2791.

FURNITURE Bought for cash. B. B. Gibson. M. 4647

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—We pay highest cash prices for pianos and office furniture; cash advanced on consignment. Central Auction Company, 12 E. Mitchell st. M. 2424.

CASH FOR old gold and false teeth. McDuffie, 148 Peachtree.

WANTED—Bull pup, 2 or 3 months old; must be full stock. Rabbits fresh tomorrow 25c. W. C. Smith, 45 E. Hunter st.

WANT to buy closed type feed water heater, suitable for 80 H. P. boiler. State make, price, condition and delivery in first letter. Savannah Abattoir and Packing Co., Savannah, Ga.

FURNITURE Bought for cash. Swift Furniture Co. M. 2769.

We Buy Second-Hand Clothes
HIGH prices for men's clothing only. M. 2335.

IF YOU have a second-hand steam presser, call 88 North Broad st.

WANTED—Cow peas, all varieties; we pay highest market price. Wire or write us. The H. G. Lelding Co., No. 144 East Bay st., Charleston, S. C.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BOARD AND ROOM

NICELY furnished rooms, excellent table, home cooking; permanent or transient, $7 per week up. Folsom's Hotel, 16½ Marietta st., second floor. Ivy 4855.

SPLENDID rooms and board, north side; terms reasonable; refined family. Call 27-29 Hemphill avenue.

FONCE DE LEON, 534—Room and board for couple or 2 gentlemen. Hemlock 1353-J.

WANTED—Board and Room

BUSINESS WOMAN desires single room or sleeping porch with board. Address P-409, Constitution.

BOARD AND ROOM with private Catholic family; north side preferred; 2 business ladies. Address P-412, Constitution.

BOARD AND ROOM—By 15th, two business girls; north side, close in preferred. Address P-411, Constitution.

FOR RENT—Rooms

FURNISHED.
PEACHTREE, 796—Lovely rooms, conveniences, private family, garage; references. Hemlock 1393. Men only.

PEACHTREE ST., 391—Nicely fur. rms., $3 per week and up. Phone Ivy 67.

ADOLF 10½ E. Harris; bachelor rooms; cool, quiet; reasonable; every convenience de luxe. Ivy 3071-J.

LARGE BEAUTIFUL ROOM; twin beds; close in; steam heat; all conveniences; business couple or gentlemen. Ivy 2141.

VIADUCT HOTEL
41½ S. BROAD, is under new management. Right in the heart of the city; nice, clean rooms, 50c, 75c, $1. Rates by the week.

THE MARTINIQUE
(ELLIS AND IVY)
OPERATED under the best management. Each room connected with bath and kept in excellent condition. Hotel service $1 per day.

358 PEACHTREE—Furnished rooms. Quiet and refined. Ivy 7352-J.

PEACHTREE INN
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, 50 CENTS TO $1 PER DAY, $3 TO $5 PER WEEK. 391 PEACHTREE ST. IVY 67.

LELAND HOTEL
19 HOUSTON ST.
One Block from Candler Bldg.
Under New Management.
50c Day Up. $2.50 Per Week Up.
Excellent Dining Room in Connection. Meals 25 cents. Special Weekly Rates.
Phone Ivy 1260.

NICELY fur. front room, close to Georgian Terrace, private family. Ivy 5868-J.

THREE furnished rooms to couple in West End. Ivy 3716.

FOR RENT—Rooms

FURNISHED.
647 PEACHTREE ST.—One large furnished front room with meals.

UNFURNISHED.
FOUR ROOMS, sleeping porch, private bath; sink; private home. Atlanta Phone 3199-M.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping Rooms

UNFURNISHED.
LARGE NICE ROOMS CHEAP—Near in, on Peachtree. Ivy 4530-J.

WANTED—Rooms

UNFURNISHED.
WANTED—By couple, unfurnished, steam-heated room in an apartment. Address P-467, care Constitution.

APARTMENTS, HOUSES, ETC.

FOR RENT—Apartments

UNFURNISHED.
IVY ST., 144—Six rooms and bath, $25. Call Ivy 2941.

FOR RENT—Jan. 15 or Feb. 1, four-room apartment, beautifully furnished, best residence section; will rent for three months; no children. Phone Hemlock 1853.

FURNISHED.
WILL sublet desirable north side apt.; can use furniture until April 1 if wanted. Phone Ivy 7959-J.

BEST NORTH SIDE SECTION; 2 ROOMS, BATH, GARAGE, ETC. PRICE $60 PER MONTH. REFERENCES REQUIRED. PHONE IVY 657-J.

WANTED—Apartments

FURNISHED.
YOUNG COUPLE desires small heated furnished apartment for light housekeeping, or room and board with private family. State particulars. Address P-466, Constitution.

YOUNG couple desires 2 furnished rooms and kitchenette for light housekeeping; good locality. Address P-457, Constitution.

UNFURNISHED.
WANTED — HIGH-CLASS, MODERN APARTMENT OR BUNGALOW IN DRUID HILLS SECTION. CALL IVY 8354-J.

FOR RENT—Houses

UNFURNISHED.
Consult Our Rent Bulletin.
SMITH, EWING & RANKIN.

CALL FOR OUR RENT BULLETIN.
BENJ. D. WATKINS & CO.

$25.60—6-room bungalow; gas and electricity; nice, large, elevated lot; best car service in city. 99 N. Lawn st. West End. Call Main 1705. Owner.

FURNISHED
FOR RENT—A furnished bungalow; is a brick veneer with 6 rooms; nice furniture; have plenty coal and wood to last the winter. Address Owner, 8 E. Ontario.

ATTRACTIVE 5-room bungalow for rent, 3 months. Will vacate immediately. I. 5460-J.

COMPLETELY furnished home for rent. 32 Ponce de Leon ave. Ivy 8556-L.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
FOR results list your property with Sharp, Boyiston & Day 12 Auburn avenue.

WANTED—Houses

UNFURNISHED.
IF YOU have a bungalow or apartment for rent on north side see us at once. We have a tenant. Burdett Realty Company, 118 Candler building.

FOR RENT—Apartments

PONCEANA APARTMENTS
PONCE DE LEON AVENUE, just beyond Myrtle, will be completed Feb. 1. Five rooms; very moderate. For particulars see
TURMAN & CALHOUN
SECOND FLOOR EMPIRE BUILDING.

FOR RENT—Business Space

STORAGE SPACE FOR RENT
The government says you must get your freight out of the yards soon after its arrival. We have some very desirable storage rooms and lofts for rent. See us.
SMITH, EWING & RANKIN
66½ NORTH FORSYTH ST.

REAL ESTATE—For Sale

14 PER CENT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT
HERE IT IS—A double 6-room house (making 12 rooms in all), built for two families, with furnace heat, etc., only about 1½ years old, on a corner lot and on one of the best streets in West End. Renting by the year for $900. The house is worth at least $6,000, and the lot is worth $2,500. That makes the place actually worth $8,500. You can have it for $6,250, but it is for quick action. There is a loan on it of $4,000, four years, at 7%. You can pay $1,000 cash, assume this loan and the balance easy. Say, take off the interest of $280 on the loan from the $900 rent, which leaves $620, which is 27% on what you put in it if you assume the loan. $5,000 insurance policy, runs to 1921 goes in free.
WM. S. ANSLEY
217 ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

FARM LANDS
FOR SALE.

FARM
TEN THOUSAND-DOLLAR 13% INVESTMENT
THIS IS A SIX-HORSE FARM in Clayton County, 14 miles from center of Atlanta, 1½ miles from railroad town, one mile from church and school. Three public roads. Seven-room dwelling and large tenant house, with good barns and outbuildings. Fine Bermuda pasture. Fish pond. Good springs and best well water in state. C. M. Butler, Ivy 334, 2 N. Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—Sale, Exchange
VALUABLE Marietta street property to exchange for north side building lots. George P. Howard, 129 N. Pryor street.

WE SELL AND RENT REAL ESTATE. B. M. GRANT-A. S. ADAMS CO. Grant Bldg. Ivy 4825.

REAL ESTATE—For Sale
NORTH SIDE.
DESIRABLE home and income investment, duplex apartment, between Peachtree and West Peachtree. Call Ivy 307-L.

NORTH SIDE—Beautiful new six-room steam-heated brick bungalow, extra large east front lot. Best part of North boulevard, for $6,250; $1,000 cash; terms to suit. Worth $7,500. E. L. HARLING, 815 Atlanta National Bank bldg. Main 1287.

MISCELLANEOUS.
HAMILTON-WOOD CO., 207 Candler Bldg. Ivy 9. Builders of homes and apartments. Terms when desired.

CEMETERY LOTS.
SACRIFICE
EIGHT-GRAVE lot near Fair street entrance Oakland cemetery; granite wall, cost $250. Price for quick sale, $500. Call Wight, Ivy 8911.

AM offering for quick cash sale, nice 4-grave lot in Section 11, West View Cemetery. Address P-463, care Constitution.

FARM LANDS
FOR SALE.

REDUCED FROM
$10,000 TO $6,500
250 ACRES, Stewart county, within 20 minutes' drive of Lumpkin, on excellent highway; 200 acres in extra high state of cultivation; adapted to cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, alfalfa, clover, cane, peanuts, velvet beans, peas, melons; also fine for live-stock raising; good six-room dwelling with hall and porches, ceiled and painted; deep well with pump and engine; four tenant houses, plenty of good barns, etc.; 20 acres fenced with h

NO SPEED IS MADE IN BUILDING SHIPS

Pres. Ferguson, of Newport News Company, Says the Government's Course Has Delayed Construction. False Statements Made.

Washington, January 8.—America's probable output of merchant ships in 1918 was put at three million tons today by Homer L. Ferguson, president and general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding company, testifying at the senate shipbuilding inquiry. Estimates frequently made of from five to eight million tons, he declared, were misleading to the public and should not be permitted to go unchallenged.

The greatest obstacle now in the way of rapid construction, Mr. Ferguson said, is poor housing facilities for shipyard workers. His story of housing conditions at Newport News so stirred the committee that a subcommittee comprising Chairman Fletcher and Senator Harding was appointed to confer tomorrow with the proper government officials with a view to obtaining immediate relief there and elsewhere.

Blamed Shipping Board.

The testimony of Mr. Ferguson, for seventeen years a naval constructor, made a visible impression on the committee and he was kept on the stand most of the day. He did not hesitate to criticise the shipping board and the emergency fleet corporation and held them to blame in large measure for the slow development of the government's program.

"The housing problem," Mr. Ferguson declared, "is one of the most vital facing the government in the conduct of the war. You cannot get the ships unless houses are provided for workmen. We want to add 5,000 men to our force and there is nowhere in Newport News for them to live. I understand the conditions elsewhere are equally as bad.

"There is no limit to the amount of ships this country can build if it really sets itself to the task. The shipyards already built and those building can turn out 5,000,000 tons of ships annually under proper conditions and the country could, if put to it, add still other yards and produce ten million tons a year. But it cannot be done without man power and man power cannot be obtained unless housing is provided.

"It is just as necessary for the government to build houses for shipyard workers as it is for soldiers. It must do it if it gets ships. If I had the power I would commandeer houses and I think the government should do this. There is talk of working men two and three shifts. In our yard we have not enough men to work one shift and in one house I know of eighteen persons who are living in five rooms. We have not the money to build houses and it is the duty of the government to put them up. We are ready to furnish the land."

Declaring that 3,000,000 tons is the probable maximum production this year, Mr. Ferguson said that Lloyd's special report estimates the steel output at only 2,500,000 tons. Although he did not condemn the wooden ship program, Mr. Ferguson said that he doubted if the vessels after they were built would be fit for trans-Atlantic service. They could be used to great advantage, he said, on coastwise runs.

Cause of the Delay.

Members of the committee were interested to know what had caused the delay in the government's providing housing facilities for shipyards and Mr. Ferguson replied that he thought it was due to a lack of co-ordination by the war and navy departments, the shipping board and the council of national defense. In Newport News, he said, the growth of the military establishment has absorbed all available housing.

Concentration of shipyards in the Philadelphia district was criticised by Mr. Ferguson as likely to increase housing difficulties and to add to railroad congestion. The industry, he said, should have been scattered more along the coasts.

Shipbuilding in established yards was hampered instead of expedited, Mr. Ferguson said, when the fleet corporation commandeered construction. Until December, he declared, the corporation was unwilling to pay additional costs for speeding up building operations, although the private owners of ships under construction always were ready to pay for speed.

Wooden construction was delayed, Mr. Ferguson said, because the corporation attempted too ambitious a program at the start.

"Would the program in your opinion have moved any faster if a practical shipbuilder in the first place had been put in as general manager of the fleet corporation?" Senator Martin asked.

"Yes," Mr. Ferguson replied. "So far as I know this is the first time since the program was put under way that a practical shipbuilder ever was asked officially for his advice or suggestions as to shipbuilding."

At the time Rear Admiral Capps resigned as general manager of the fleet corporation, Mr. Ferguson was asked, he said, to take the place, but when he found he would be given no authority, he declined.

Two New Stockholders Named By the Third National Bank

The Third National bank elected two new directors at the annual meeting of its stockholders held at the bank Monday afternoon. They were R. T. Jones, of Canton, one of Georgia's leading financiers, and A. M. Bergstrom, cashier of the bank and associated with it for many years.

One of the most interesting facts regarding Atlanta's financial standing was brought out by President Frank Hawkins, in which he showed that Atlanta checks now floated as readily at par as those of any other large financial center in the country, and that large customers can get the same accommodations here that they get in the east. President Hawkins further predicted that interest rates would range somewhat higher the coming year than heretofore.

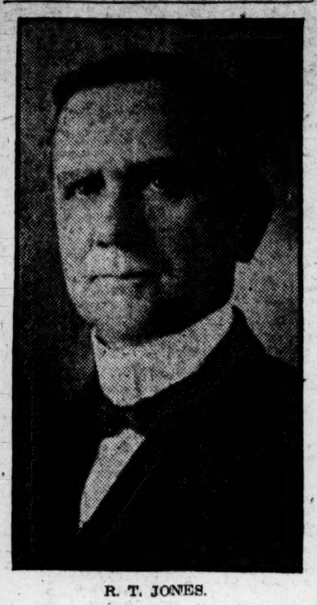
Mr. Jones, who was added to the board of directors, is president of the Bank of Canton, president of the Canton Cotton mills, president of the Jones Mercantile company and controls other large and varied business and financial interests.

Mr. Bergstrom, the other new member, has been connected with the Third National bank for many years. He has served it in all of the varied capacities up to his present position of cashier and his election to the board is a deserved testimonial to his excellent record.

All of the former directors of the bank were unanimously re-elected, so that the board as it now stands is composed of H. M. Atkinson, W. W. Banks, Dr. F. Phinizy Calhoun, Milton Dargan, Thomas C. Erwin, J. N. Goddard, John W. Grant, Frank Hawkins, H. Y. McCord, Winship Nunnally, J. Carroll Payne, M. F. Cole, of Newnan; Henry W. Miller, Isaac Liebman, Robert C. Alston, William H. Kiser, R. T. Jones, of Canton, and A. M. Bergstrom.

President Hawkins, in his annual report, declared that with high priced cotton, crop diversification and other advantages, "the south is in better condition to withstand the storm and peril of adjustment after peace comes, than any section of our country.

"We must raise more foodstuffs for ourselves and our allies, and practice economy and encourage others to do the same, especially in non-essentials; and as a prominent Boston banker has said, there must be 'no waste;' there must be conservation of food and fuel, but the public must beware of carrying economy to the point where it would cripple business, for in order that the country may be able to absorb the billions of bonds the government will issue the coming year, it is absolutely essential that business shall continue on a sound, healthy basis."



R. T. JONES.

COAL BUDGET PLAN GARFIELD'S LATEST

Supply to Be Adjusted to Demand and 50,000,000 Tons Saved—Some Industries Must Reduce Output.

Washington, January 8.—A "coal budget plan" based on the voluntary agreements of manufacturers not engaged in war work to reduce their fuel consumption and backed by orders of the fuel administration making the agreements applicable to all factories of each industry, was announced tonight by the fuel administration as its method of adjusting demand to supply in 1918.

Reduction in consumption of possibly 50,000,000 tons of coal for the year is contemplated. The army and navy, munitions works, other war material factories, public utilities and domestic consumers will be the only classes of consumers to receive 100 per cent of their needs while the war continues.

Manufacturers already have been called into conference to put the plan into operation and the annual saving promised by the first group will be between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 tons. In 1917 the increased demand for coal amounted to 100,000,000 tons, while the increase in output was about 45,000,000 tons. Under the same conditions this year the unfilled tonnage would be taken care of by the reduction in factories not contributing directly to the prosecution of the war.

Curtailment of fuel consumption necessarily implies reduction of output by the factories, so the fuel administration sees in its program aid in the diversion of labor and materials to war work. The "budget" by agreement is adopted in lieu of the often-proposed arbitrary classification of industries into essential and non-essential divisions.

To Prevent Another Shortage.

"It is believed," the fuel administration's announcement says, "that the operation of this plan will forever lay the ghost of the agitation to 'cut off non-essential industries' and will automatically balance the relation between the production and consumption of coal and prevent any repetition of the present coal shortage."

One of the striking instances in which curtailment already has been effected is in the brewing industry. Representatives of the American Brewers' association and others affiliated with the making of beer volunteered a reduction of 700,000 tons of coal annually. Other industries represented in conferences with the fuel administration have been paint and varnish, all paper confectionary, artificial ice, box board and glassware. The voluntary reduction of one day's running each week by the box board manufacturers will amount to 1,000,000 tons a year and will take 30,000 carloads of merchandise freight off the congested railroads.

The fuel administration has asked that other industries get in touch with Washington without waiting for formal invitation. There are more than 100 industries not engaged in war work, which must curtail their use of fuel because of conflict with the nation's war needs.

"These industries, some times miscalled 'non-essential' industries," says the announcement, "are the backbone of the country's economic system. They employ 10,000,000 workers and from them must come the taxes and bonds which will pay for the war. These industries have never objected to any curtailment of coal or material or men, which could be shown to be necessary to win the war. It was the indefinite threat of annihilation by restrictive orders during the last two or three months that has alarmed the leaders of business and finance.

Industries to Be Shown.

Committees representing various groups of industries will be shown by the administration the amount of coal available for all purposes, the amount required for war purposes and domestic consumers and the total curtailment necessary to supply these demands. They will be asked on patriotic grounds as well as for their own future interests to volunteer a reduction in consumption and to advise the best method of curtailment so as to affect only the less essential portions of their own business.

All arrangements will be made by the manufacturers themselves, but when an agreement has been reached the fuel administration will issue formal orders, carrying all the penalties provided by the food control law, making the agreement applicable to the entire industry.

Percentage of curtailment probably will vary in different industries, but will be estimated in every case with a view to a practicable and economically safe shrinkage of output. In proportion as an industry contributes less of domestic necessities to the war, it will naturally increase its "contribution of self-limitation."

Elasticity of the plan is outlined by the fuel administration as one of its chief assets. The curtailment of coal consumption, when completed, will equal the coal demand of the country with the supply for 1918. If later it shows that there still is a prospect of scarcity a slight increase in the voluntary curtailment can be arranged quickly and without confusion. The plan was summarized by the fuel administration as follows:

"The new plan hitches up all the industries of the country to the fuel budget and gives them, which is all they ask, the fullest liberty of action, excepting liberty to use coal needed for war purposes."

GEORGIAN IN FRANCE DIES OF HIS WOUNDS

Gen. Pershing Reports Death of Private Edgar Coots, of Columbus.

Washington, January 8.—The following deaths were reported today by General Pershing:

Private Willie Campbell, stevedores, January 5, gas asphyxiation; mother, Jane Campbell, Widewater, Va.

Private Edgar Coots, machine gun battalion, January 4, gunshot wounds; brother, Ernest Coots, 1169 Twenty-ninth street, Columbus, Ga.

Private John Goodson, engineers, January 5, pneumonia; father, J. J. Goodson, Booth, Ala.

Corporal Henry C. Myrick, engineers, January 7, tuberculosis; grandfather, C. A. Millhouse, Bamberg, S. C.

Columbus, Ga., January 8.—(Special.) Edgar Coots, a lad of 18 years, was the first Columbus boy to die on the battle line in France. A telegram received today by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ernest Coots, stated that he died in France from gun shot wounds, but gave no particulars.

Young Coots enlisted early in the war. He was a member of a machine gun company at Macon and went to Europe with the rainbow division. Surviving him are his mother, Mrs. Hattie Goins, of Atlanta, and two brothers, Ernest Coots, of Camp Wheeler, Macon, and Clarence Coots, of Post City, Texas.

CHAMBERLAIN GUILTY OF MURDERING BROTHER

Verdict Quickly Returned and Sentence of Life Imprisonment Imposed.

Goochland, Va., January 8.—Dr. Asa W. Chamberlain was convicted of the murder of his brother, Judge Albert P. Chamberlain, today and sentenced to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary. Motion for an appeal was entered by counsel for the convicted man and he was returned to the jail at Richmond to await the outcome.

The verdict in the case, which went to the jury late last night, came this morning, after the jury had deliberated only forty-eight minutes.

As the jury entered a hush settled over the half-filled little courtroom in which counsel for state and defense had fought a thrilling six-day battle. The wife of the accused man and his daughter, who had come across the continent to comfort him, sat beside Dr. Chamberlain when the jury entered. Neither they nor the physician showed emotion when the verdict was read.

He Shot His Young Wife As She Lay in Hospital And Turned Gun on Self

Memphis, Tenn., January 8.—Oscar Bradley, 24, a traveling salesman, late today walked into the charity ward of a local hospital, where his wife, Mary Bradley, aged 22, was ill, shot and killed her and then turned the weapon upon himself. Bradley was removed to another hospital, where he is reported to be in a critical condition.

Domestic differences is given as the reason for the killing. Hospital officials express the belief that Bradley is insane.

PROBE OF SHORTAGE OF COAL TO BEGIN

Continued From First Page.

"all" the lump coal brought into Atlanta.

In an interview he explained that it was not the purpose of this statement to convey the impression that they wanted a monopoly on the coal coming into the city, but that if arrangements could be made whereby they could get any reasonable amount they would still be willing to sell at $6. This price is at the yard and not delivered, he said. He stated that three coal concerns—Aycock Brothers, the Meinert Coal company and the Templeman Coal company—are interested with him and others in the $6-a-ton proposition. These companies are not now selling coal at $6 per ton, he said, and gave as a reason that they are not receiving sufficient coal to enable them to sell at this price. Mr. McClure stated that he is not interested in the proposal as a business proposition, but only as a means of affording public relief. His statement was as follows:

The coal situation presents two angles—first, supply; second, price.

As to the question of supply, lack of reliable information prevents comment as to the local situation, except that there is direct need for coal. As to the question of how best to remedy this, the following plan is suggested:

In view of the ineffectiveness of the present fuel administration, no matter from what cause, it is suggested that the governor of Georgia appoint a committee of vigorous business men, one from each congressional district, who will volunteer their services for the winter, to go wherever necessary and work together to get coal for Georgia. Let this committee establish a bureau at once in Washington with a chairman in charge. Let him gather all possible information pertaining to Georgia's fuel needs. Let the chairman station one or two of their men in each coal field which has been in the habit of supplying Georgia. This would mean the Jellico, Kentucky and Alabama fields. These men stationed in the coal fields acting as the representatives of the state of Georgia would keep in close wire touch with the chairman of this committee, which would be in charge of the Georgia bureau at Washington. Our Washington fuel bureau would keep up a constant, never-ending pressure on the fuel administration for shipments to Georgia. As fast as an order for Georgia was issued by Dr. Garfield the fact would be communicated to the Georgia representative in the field from which the coal would move, and it would be his business to get right down and see that the mine did load this coal, and that it left that country, and it would be, further, his business to trace same by wire and see that it arrived at destination, keeping the Georgia bureau at Washington advised of his actions at all times. With this commission formed by men of the proper vigor and tenacity, there would be no doubt but that Georgia would get the relief she needs. This is a time when the man on the job is going to get the goods.

This plan submitted is no reflection on our senators and congressmen. They are part of a war congress, and every minute of their time is called for. They cannot be expected to handle this as this committee would. They have rendered, no doubt, all the service they could. This plan would in no way reflect on the Georgia fuel administration, because they have had to work at long range, and according to red-tape system provided by Washington. It will not suffice for different localities to send miscellaneous chambers of commerce to Washington to secure a promise and then return home. The writer is as confident that this system would produce results as he is that the sun will shine tomorrow.

Question of Price.

Now as to the second angle, which is price.

We need not go into the outrage which was done the people when the government permitted the price of $3.25 for lump coal at mine mouth, because this is beyond our reach; it is well, however, to review those conditions which surround our price in Atlanta. The price on lump coal per ton sold on the yard is O. K.'d by the fuel administration of Atlanta at $7.60, and the price of this same ton of lump coal delivered to the consumer's house is $7.65—only a difference of 5 cents. This is a farce. The result has been any dealer with common sense would sell all his coal on the yard. This coal dealer has been permitted to sell at $7.60 on the yard, as against the government cost, which is less than $6 per ton laid down. It is submitted that, in view of that fact that there is no delivery, and that the whole business is being practically conducted on a cash basis, that a selling price of $6 per ton for lump coal on the yard would yield a profit of $1 per ton, which would mean a saving of $1.60 per ton for the consumer to start with. A plan has been provided, consisting of merchants and other business men who will work together and handle all the coal coming to Atlanta, and will sell it at $6 per ton. Facilities have been already provided—there is no guesswork.

There is no earthly reason why lump coal should be sold for more than $6 per ton on the yard. The question of price should be followed on down to the peddler. He should be controlled as to quantity and price, and policed vigorously.

C. W. M'CLURE.

COAL IS BADLY NEEDED AT THE CHILD'S HOME

Perhaps nowhere in the city has the coal situation reached such an acute stage as that reported Tuesday at the Atlanta Child's Home at 312 Angier avenue.

There are twenty-six tots in the home ranging from 5 months to 8 years of age, who, unless relief is sent them today, will be huddled in the home without fire.

The coal supply ran so low several days ago that the use of the furnace was discontinued and the only warmth in the home now is supplied by grates in which they have lately been compelled to burn run-of-the-mine.

A distressing feature of this condition is that some of the tots have measles and others whooping cough, and with only two grates to heat the building isolation is impossible.

One of the officers of the home stated that after insistent pleading the city last Friday sold the home four barrels of run-of-the-mine, which is all they have had since for cooking purposes as well as heating. "The home has funds to purchase fuel," she stated, "but all our efforts to buy have been unavailing."

GERMANS TO BE KIND TO AMERICAN PRISONERS

Amsterdam, January 8.—The following statement has been issued by the Wolff bureau, the semi-official news agency in Berlin:

"The report is published from American headquarters that the Germans intend to treat American prisoners systematically worse than British, French and Italian prisoners and is based allegedly on an official German statement that Americans are hard of understanding and unable to conduct themselves like gentlemen. Such an official statement was never made.

"American prisoners will be treated just as kindly and considerately as all other prisoners."

MAXIMUM CORN PRICE NOT LIKED BY FARMERS

Chicago, January 8.—A movement by the grain exchanges of the country to arrange an agreement with the federal government relative to the trading in corn was launched today by the appointment of a committee for a conference with Food Administrator Hoover.

The committee which was appointed by President Griffin, of the Chicago board of trade, follows:

A Stamford White, C. B. Pierce and Hiram N. Sager, of Chicago; G. S. Carkener, Kansas City, and John O. Ballard, St. Louis.

Under the present regulations of the board the maximum price on corn futures is $1.28. Farmers have complained that this price is unfair. An effort will be made to have the government set a price which will be more satisfactory to all interests.

KEEP YOUR EYES YOUNG

Kryptok glasses keep your eyes young looking because they combine far and near vision in one lens without the disfiguring, age-revealing seams. John L. Moore & Sons, the opticians, make these glasses. 42 North Broad street.—(adv.)

Clean House Thoroughly The Vacuum Cleaner Way

Sweeping the dust with a broom is like the old-fashioned fly fan, which merely disturbed the pests for a moment. When the excitement was over they were back on the job.

To rid the house of dust and dirt you must pick it up bodily and place it in a receptacle on the outside. Dusters and brooms are mere make-believes, but the Vacuum Cleaner goes after it and gets it.



The housekeeper who has never used the Electric Vacuum Cleaner has not been properly introduced to the modern methods of house-cleaning. The point we wish to demonstrate can best be understood by seeing the machine in operation.

Will you be good enough to call?

CARTER ELEC. CO.
72 N. BROAD ST.

This Garment Lined With Sheepskin is a

Bully Coat for Motoring

It was in the North woods where the lumber jacks wrestle with heavy timber and below zero weather that the sheepskin-lined coat first saw service.

Like other things which migrate, this coat has found its way into the South, where men also require all the protection possible during the winter months.

The Motorist—the man who must brace the weather as it comes—has discovered in this wool-lined coat the most effective antidote for cold.

—If you drive a car

—If you ride in the open

—If your vocation is such that you must often face the penetrating atmosphere of winter, then wrap yourself in this coat of natural sheepskin and defy the cold.

Three-quarter length, double-breast, wide collar, lined throughout with the natural hide and wool of the sheep—

$15.00 $17.50 $20.00

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

EISEMAN'S
49 YEARS IN ATLANTA

SALTS FINE FOR ACHING KIDNEYS

We eat too much meat which clogs Kidneys, then the Back hurts.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—(adv.)

DR. J. T. GAULT
SPECIALIST
23-24 INMAN BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

LODGE NOTICE

The regular communication of Malta Lodge, No. 441, F. & A. M., will be held in the Masonic Temple, corner Peachtree and Cain streets, this (Wednesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. The Entered Apprentice degree will be conferred.

All duly qualified brethren are cordially and fraternally invited to be present.

By order of
W. VERNON SKILES, W. M.
FRED P. GIBBS, Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICES

FIELDS—Remains of Lawson T. Fields, 24, who died at a local hospital Tuesday, were taken to Albany, Ga., for funeral and interment. Funeral party left at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night via Central railway. Awtry & Lowndes company, funeral directors.

KIRVEN—Friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Kirven are invited to attend the funeral of their little daughter, Verlyn Elizabeth, today (Wednesday), January 9, 1918, at 2 p. m. from the residence, 5 Sullivan Drive, Kirkwood. Rev. H. A. Porter will officiate. The interment will be in West View. H. M. Patterson & Son, funeral directors in charge.

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Use Constitution Want Ads

Steam Heated House For Sale

Has ten tons of coal in the basement; location on Emory College car line, Inman Park. Lot 100x300, price $12,500.

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Mortgage loans on Atlanta Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. It will pay you to get our figures before trading elsewhere

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New Year Efficiency Makes Them More Necessary Than Ever:

Waterman Pen Eversharp Pencil

Always convenient, in the pocket or on the desk, Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen and the Eversharp Pencil have become latter day necessities to the Soldier and the up-to-date Business Man. All kinds. Come and look at them.

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Have you good real estate to offer as security?

If so, consult us before consummating your plans for the New Year.

We have clients with money to lend on city, suburban or farm property at current rates with a minimum amount of red tape.

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